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Original Poetry.

LINES TO A GOLDEN HEAD.

Bright vision of beauty! flower creature of love!
Far fairer than all the fair daughters of Earth!
Oh! tell me, I pray, if the regions above
Can proudly exhibit a face of thy birth?

Oh! where is the flame that so gladdens thine eyes
Now melting with love now flashing with pride
If ever have seen it in the lights of the skies—
It could have been there only to enhance thine!

And surely a Seraphim plucks of light,
From Heaven to Earth with rapidity flew,
And pieces of the shine with joyous delight,
Have painted thy cheek with its roseate hue!

Not only has Beauty so wishingly twined
Around these fair loveliest garlands, I vow,
But there I behold the true signal of mind,
And intellect all seems enthroned on thy brow.

Columbia, S. C. P—

A Queer Story.

THE CREEK COUNCIL;

OR,

THE RECORD OF AN EMPRESS.

The fort which battles at the town of Westmoreland, in Oneida county, New York was James Dean, Esq., a native of New England and a graduate, we believe, of Dartmouth College. In his boyhood he had been sent among the Indians on the Susquehanna river, to acquire their language, as it was the intention of his parents that he should become a missionary to carry the gospel among the dark skinned sons of the forest.

He became intimately acquainted with Indian character and customs, so that upon his appointment to the post of Indian Agent, which took place after his studies were completed, upon the breaking out of hostilities with Great Britain, he made himself a favorite with the Oneidas, in whose vicinity he was stationed during most of the war, and was adopted into the tribe according to all Indian customs, and became a favorite son of the wife of a chief.

At length he found himself settled upon a tract of land, two miles square, granted to him by the Oneidas at the close of the war and on which he had erected a small house, which afforded a comfortable shelter for his young wife and two rosy children, one two years old and the other an infant of a few months.

Major Dean was at this time happily situated, so far as himself or any human intellect could discover to the contrary. The war of the Revolution was ended—his beloved country, though she had waded through seas of blood to achieve her independence, was free, thank God, free. Major Dean was far on the frontiers of civilization, almost in the bosom of a tribe of savages—the Oneidas, who alone of the Six Nations had fought under the American standard, and he was an adopted son of the tribe. It is true that his young wife often sighed as she thought of the home she had left behind in a pleasant village in the valley of the Connecticut, now celebrated for its cotton; but he reminded her of the advantages of their early location, in the section of the country whose fertility would soon attract the Enterprising New Englander as the neighborhoods which then were so lonely.

Although there were no white residents within many miles, yet the redskins were friendly. The wife of Skenandoah, the great chief of the Oneidas, was his mother by Indian adoption, and she often visited the wigwam of her pale-faced son, with presents for his white squaw and little pappooses.—They lacked not for soft moccasins, ornamental skin beads, and gums of the forest, dyed scarlet, blue, and yellow. And surely did the good Nankoah delight in adorning the person of the oldest pappoose, after the Indian fashion, with trinkets and shells which seemed to civilized eyes more grotesque than comely; and her black eyes sparkled with delight when she saw the little boy toddling about, a miniature brave, lacking only the tattooing and the scalp-lock. She also bestowed upon the family presents, which in their circumstances were more valuable to them. The larder never lacked for game, even when the Major's rifle and fowling piece failed to produce a supply, for Nankoah brought the choicest the forest afforded just when it was most needed, and most acceptable. If any member of the little household fell sick, Nankoah was at hand with healing roots and herbs, which had quicker efficacy than the more expensive medicaments of the professional leech. Without prying into the affairs of his family after the civilized fashion, she was enabled by her native gift of intuition, to discover and anticipate many little wants, and thus she added materially to the sum of their happiness, secluded as they were from intercourse with their own race.

Thus did the dark countenance of the Indian woman become a light to Major Dean's cottage. She was beautiful, as those who in later years have seen favorable specimens of her noble tribe, will readily believe. Hers was a wild and solemn beauty, so to speak, which seemed reflected from the dark evergreens of her native forest. Her form, which had never been improved in the modern fashion, was faultless; her raven hair was always arranged with a certain degree of taste; her black eyes were calm and loving in their ordinary expression, while it was manifest to a keen observer, that when passion stirred her heart, hatred and scorn would flash like lightning through them from its depths.

The orange colored mantle of autumn had been thrown over the forests, and the crops, small, but valuable, which Major Dean had cultivated on his clearing, were already garnered. For some days he had noticed that the Oneidas, whose village was situated about three miles off, had apparently avoided him; and as he was on the most friendly terms with them as a tribe, and some among them had even treated him with particular marks of esteem, he was unable to account for this sudden coldness. On several occasions when he had sauntered into the skirts of the woods in search of game, he had casually met with an Oneida, but before he could gain an opportunity to accost him, the wily redskin had disappeared in the depths of the underwood. These circumstances had begun to produce an impression on his mind, for he knew that they boded no good to him; when at length, an Indian who was especially indebted to him for kindness, came suddenly upon him in the edge of the forest one day, and revealed to him some facts and circumstances which explained the conduct of his dark-browed friends, in a manner which was calculated to produce great uneasiness in his mind.

An Indian of the Oneida tribe had been murdered by a white man, and according to the belief of the red man, there could be no rest for the departed spirit until his death was avenged. The Indian custom was, when one of a tribe was murdered, to kill the murderer, if possible, and if that was impracticable, one of his tribe must pay the penalty of his life to secure rest to the soul of the murdered brave. An Oneida had been slain by a white man, and as Major Dean was the only white within their reach, the chiefs of the tribe were debating in solemn council, the propriety of putting their friend to death.

For several days the debate was prolonged, the friendly Indian giving a report each day to Maj. Dean of what had passed in the council. He hoped, fondly hoped, that the party opposed to sacrificing him would prevail. He could not fly with his wife and little ones, for he knew that he was watched, and that the nearest white settlement was too far distant to be reached in safety. He dared not inform his wife of the uncertain tenure on which he held his life, so dear to himself, for her sake and her children's. The suspense in which he lived was fearful, and it required all his self-command to conceal the anxiety that was consuming him.

In the covert of the forest he prayed in agony of soul, that his wife and babes might not be left without a protector in the wilderness. A voice from Heaven seemed to assure him that his petition was granted, and he retired to his couch that night more cheerful than he had been for several days. His Indian friend had not visited him that afternoon, but he felt sure the council had decided in his favor.

He slept soundly until near midnight, when he was awakened by a cry proceeding from the neighboring forest.—His quick ear discovered that a band of the Oneidas were approaching, singing his death song. He aroused his wife, and in a few words informed her what had taken place, and what must now be his doom. Imprinting one kiss on her pale brow, he left her bending over her little ones in silent prayer, and went into the outer room to meet the Oneidas, who were already at the door.

In spite of his strongest efforts at self-possession, Major Dean's paleness betrayed the the anxiety, the agony which gnawed his heart. But his lips were compressed, and the hand which waved a haughty invitation for the chiefs to enter, trembled not. He was brave, and feared not to die, but the thought of what might befall that little group he had left in his sleeping apartment, almost unnerved him for the task of dealing with his fierce guests; for he was determined to try the power of his eloquence and reasoning with them, feeling certain that no personal ill-will against him, but rather a sense of duty, had prompted them to seek his life.

The chiefs, six in number, sat down, and Major Dean, having placed a candle on a table which occupied one corner of the apartment, placed himself in an attitude of attention. Silence reigned for some moments, the countenances of the savages betraying no emotion whatever. At length a chief arose, and, in a brief but energetic address, explained the object of their visit. Their murdered brother, who had been a brave man during his life, could have no rest in the hunting ground of spirits until his murder had been avenged by the death of a white man. The Great Spirit himself was now angry with his red children for delaying to execute the sentence which some of their tribe had been willing to pronounce on him for many days.

Major Dean replied in a speech which he hoped would make an impression on the savages sufficiently powerful to cause a reversal of their sentence. He had been accustomed to speak in Indian councils, was versed in Indian lore and knew what arguments would be likely to have weight in the minds of the red sons of the forests. All these he urged with all the eloquence of which he was master, dealing with the question mostly in the abstract, and hardly referring to himself and the personal interest which he had in his own life.

The Indian orator rejoined, and again Major Dean replied to him, and thus the debate went on between the two, the remaining of the party preserving silence, and seeming perfectly indifferent, or as if the matter was prejudged, and the doom of the white man already fixed. It became evident to him that all the arguments which he was capable of adducing had already been adduced and overthrown in the protracted debate held at the council of the tribe.

And as the debate went on, hope waxed fainter and fainter in the heart of Major Dean. He felt that no personal enmity was entertained for him, but the Indian spirit of revenge taking high ground, operating like the white man's sense of religious duty, was harder to deal with, more difficult to allay or satisfy, than any mere personal animosity. It was the old Jewish code, an eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth—blood for blood, and life for life. But the motive of those poor savages was more comprehensive in design than this bloody part of the Jewish code—it was not merely to prevent murder, but to secure eternal rest to the soul of a slain brother.

The annals of mankind furnish but few scenes like that in the white's man cabin in the frontier wilderness at midnight, where he was pleading alone for his life. No, not pleading for life, for he knew when he became a mere suppliant for existence he would incur the contempt of the savages, and peril his last chance of saving it. He was, rather engaged in an attempt to prove, logically, his right to live, and that they had no right to slay him.

He had for a long time maintained this high position, but his hopes, as we have said, were growing fainter and fainter as the debate prodeeded. The listening chiefs were beginning to manifest slightly their impatience at the protracted nature of the conference, when, during a brief pause, Major Dean caught the tones of his wife's voice in the other apartment conferring not with flesh and blood, but pleading fervently with her Heavenly Father to cause the life of her husband to be spared. This was too much for him to bear without betraying the weakness incident to the nature of civilized, refined men. For the moment he forgot the group of terrible war-chiefs before him, come to take him away to execution. He saw only that other group in which his heart was bound up, and for them he trembled with emotion, for them he condescended to beg his life at the hands of the stern warriors.

Urged by an impulse which he could not resist, he poured forth a vehement appeal, couched in language such as he would have addressed to a band of white men in like circumstances. When he had ended, he detected instantly a smile of exultation on more than one of the dark countenances before him—a smile which seemed to say "he, like all white men, is weak-hearted." The orator bounded to his feet to reply, but during that instant of silence, a noise from another quarter arrested the attention of the whole party.

A pattering of soft mocassined feet was heard on the threshold of the outer door and across the bare floor as Nankoah entered the apartment, followed by five other Indian women, the wives of the first chiefs of the tribe. With a soft step, but with determination stamped on their brows, they entered and ranged themselves on one side of the room. The chiefs, inexpressibly surprised as they were, by this unheard-of Indian etiquette, which forbids unconditionally, any woman to enter their councils, let fall some ejaculations expressive of their astonishment, but Skenandoah signed to the orator to proceed. He did so in a vein of irony mingled with invective, ending in a strain like the following:

"Our brother's heart has grown soft since the wars are over, and he is afraid to die. We thought our white brother brave, and not like women; but all white men fear death. Is the white man's God less kind to his children than our Great Father is to us, that he should fear to go to the land of spirits? Why should not the white man die, when one of his nation hath slain an Oneida? The chiefs and the great Skenandoah have spoken it, and he shall die! Our knives are sharp, and his blood shall run fast, for we would not torment our brother—but he must die!"

When he had ceased, Skenandoah made a sign as if he would adjourn the council, but at this moment his wife, Nankoah, the beautiful Indian woman, stepped forward two paces, and the clear music of her voice was heard throughout the apartment, contrasting strangely with the powerful tones of the speaker was had just ended. And while her auditors were paralyzed with astonishment, she spoke timidly at first but more energetically was she proceeded. She used no gesture, as deeming it improper that a woman should attempt to play the orator, but with her hands folded on her bsom, she pressed out from her full heart words which produced a thrilling and startling effect on all present. To Major Dean she seemed at that moment, in her dark beauty, like an angel sent to save him from death, and those whom he loved better than life, from orphanage and widowhood.

"Oneidas," she said, "the white brother must not die. The Oneidas must not make innocent blood flow. He hath done nothing worthy of death. The white who killed an Oneida, he should fall under the hatchet—his life should be paid for that of our brother whom he hath slain.

"Hath the brave Oneidas come to the wigwam of our brother to frighten his white squaw and his papooses? Let them rather hunt out the murderer. He is alive, he is guilty; he has a bad heart; but our friend, he has not a bad heart; he has always been our friend, and he is not the friend of the bad man who slew an Oneida. Will you kill your friend who has lived in your wigwams, and let the enemy of the Oneidas live? Have the eyes of your braves grown dim, that they cannot find the track of the murderer? Have their limbs grown weak that they cannot pursue him? Will you make the Great Spirit angry, by killing an innocent man, and letting a murderer live?"

"Your white brother *is my son*. He has grown into my heart, and if the Oneidas pluck him out, blood will flow.—Nankoah and her sisters love him, and he shall not die alone!"

"Look!" she continued, as she drew a glittering knife from beneath her blanket, while each of the Indian women imitated her example, "you said your knives are sharp—ours are sharp too; we have sworn to the Great Spirit, that, when Nankoah's son dies, they shall find their way quick to our hearts!"

Had the gleam of the threatening knives, and the flashings of the dark eyes of the excited women been real lightnings corruscating through the apartment, the assembled chiefs could hardly have been struck with more profound amazement than they were by this speech and the dramatic movement which attended it close.

There was a brief pause in the white man's cabin, during which nothing could be heard except the beating of hearts and the tones husky with agony, from the adjoining room, where the wife and mother was kneeling in prayer. Just at that moment, too, the oldest child awoke, and mingled its prattle with the ascending petition. Maj. Dean's head dropped on his breast, and tears ran in currents down his cheek at the sound of that small voice. Nankoah started forward involuntarily, as if about to rush into the sleeping apartment, when Skenaudoah the chief of the Oneidas, sprang to his feet.

"It is enough," said he, "the Great Spirit hath spoken! Never did woman before lift up her voice in the councils of the Oneidas! Our Father wills that our white brother must not die! Let us leave him and return to our wigwams, lest the Great Spirit be angry with his red children."

The chiefs arose, and after consulting together a moment, left the cottage, singing a farewell to Major Dean, who was too much absorbed by his emotions, to heed their movements.

Nankoah approached him, and taking his hand, said:

"My son is safe! Let him go in and comfort his white squaw and her little pappooses."

Thus, turning to her companions, she pointed toward the Oneidas' village, and departed with them from the cottage.

As their pattering feet crossed the outer threshold, Major Dean clasped his wife and children in his arms, and returned thanks to God for his unexpected deliverance from death.

The records of Westmoreland and of Oneida County show that he subsequently lived many years, and when the whites had occupied the rich lands of that region in great numbers, he was ranked as one of the leading men of his country, and held many offices of trust, to universal acceptance. And from that hour of extreme peril was he bound with the chords of affection and gratitude to *Nankoah, the Second Pocahontas.*

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.—To become Rich—Save your money and sear your conscience.

To become Wise—Eat, sleep and say nothing.

To become Popular—Join the strongest church, and all secret societies.

To become Respected—Say "yes" to every other man's opinions, and have none of your own.

To become exalted to a little Office—Be honest and void of suspicion.

To become Insane—Speak your sentiments without consulting the oracles.

To become Unfortunate——Print your thoughts.

To become Slandered—Edit a paper and tell the truth.

Selected Poetry.

I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAY.

Many readers will be glad to have us reprint the following grand poem of Muhlenberg, of which the hymn in our books is a mangled extract:

I would not live alway—live alway below!
O no, I'll not linger, when bidden to go.
The days of our pilgrimage granted us here,
Are enough for life's woes, full enough for its cheer.
Would I shrink from the path which the prophets of God,
Apostles and martyrs, so joyfully trod?
While brethren and friends are all hastening home,
Like a spirit unblest o'er the earth would I roam?

I would not live alway—I ask not to stay,
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way,
Where seeking for rest, I but hover around,
Like the Patriarch's bird, and no resting is found:
Where hope, when she paints her gay bow in the air,
Leaves its brilliance to fade in the night of despair,
And joy's fleeting angel ne'er sheds a glad ray,
Save the gleam of the plumage that bears him away.

I would not live alway—thus fettered by sin;
Temptation without, and corruption within:
In a moment of strength, if I sever the chain,
Scarce the victory is mine ere I'm captive again.
E'en the rapture of pardon is mingled with fears,
And the cup of thanksgiving with penitent tears;
The festival trump calls for jubilant songs,
But my spirit her own *miserere* prolongs.

I would not live alway—no, welcome the tomb;
Immortality's lamp burns there bright mid the gloom;
There, too, is the pillow where Christ bowed his head;
O! soft be my slumbers on that holy bed.
And then let the glad morn soon to follow that night,
When the sunrise of glory shall burst on my sight,
And the full matin song, as the sleepers arise
To shout in the morning, shall peal through the skies.

Who, who would live alway? away from his God,
Away from yon Heaven, that blissful abode,
Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains,
And the noontide of glory eternally reigns:
Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet,
Their Savour and brethren transported to greet,
While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul.

That Heavenly music! what is it I hear?
The notes of the harpers ring sweet on mine ear:
And see, soft unfolding those portals of gold;
The King all arrayed in his beauty behold!
O! give me, O! give me the wings of a dove!
Let me hasten my flight to those mansions above:
Aye, 'tis now that my soul on swift pinions would soar
And in ecstasy bid earth adieu, evermore.

Select Miscellany.

FLOGGING A PRINCE.

The London correspondent of a North German paper relates a story with regard to the way in which Prince Albert disciplines his children, which the N. Y. Tribune translates as follows:

"The young Prince stood one day in his room in the royal palace at Windsor, at the window, whose panes reached to the floor. He had a lesson to learn by heart, but instead, was amusing himself by looking out into the garden and playing with his fingers on the window. His governess, Miss Hillyard, an earnest and pious person, observed this, and kindly asked him to think of getting his lesson. The young prince said: 'I don't wan't to.' 'Then,' said Miss Hillyard, 'I must put you in the corner.' 'I won't learn,' answered the little fellow resolutely, 'and won't stand in the corner, for I am the Prince of Wales.' And as he said this he knocked out one of the window panes with his foot. At this Miss Hillyard rose from her seat and said: 'Sir, you must learn, or I must put you in the corner.' 'I won't,' said he, knocking out a second pane. The governess then rang, and told the servant who entered to say to Prince Albert that she requested the presence of His Royal Highness immediately on a pressing matter connected with his son. The devoted father came at once, and heard the statement of the whole matter; after which he turned to his little son and said, pointing to an ottoman, 'Sit down there, and wait till I return.' Then Prince Albert went to his room and brought a bible. 'Listen, now,' he said to the Prince of Wales, 'to what the holy Apostle Paul says to you and other children in your position.' Hereupon he read Galat. iv., 1 and 2: 'Now I say that the heir, so long as he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant, though he be loved of all; but is under tutors and governors until the time appointed of the father.'

'It is true,' continued Prince Albert, that you are Prince of Wales, and if you conduct yourself properly you may become a man of high station, and even after the death of your mother, may become King of England. But now you are a little boy, who must obey his tutors and governors. Besides I must impress upon you another saying, of the wise Solomon, in Proverbs xii, 24: 'He that spareth the rod, hateth his son; but he that loveth him, chasteneth him betimes.' Hereupon the father took out a rod and gave the heir to the throne of the weightiest empire of Christendom a very palpable switching, and then stood him up in the corner, saying, 'You will stand here and study your lesson till Miss Hillyard gives you leave to come out. And never forget again that you are now under tutors and governors, and that hereafter you will be under a law given by God." This, adds the correspondent, is an excellent Christian mode of education, which every citizen and peasant who has a child may well take to his heart as a model.

It may be proper to add that the youngster who is represented to have received this paternal admonition, is about 11 years old.

HUMAN HAIR.

Blackwood dropped a suggestion, a few months ago, to the effect that Human Hair would be a good subject for an article, and added, "How well some of the writers in the *Quarterly Review* would do it." The *Quarterly* has acted upon the hint, and the result is an article as full of striking fact and pleasing fancy as any that has appeared in a review for years. A few of the writer's facts and fancies we select for the edification and entertainment of our readers.

Since the world began, the hair has been an universal vanity. The mistress of Alcibiades, no doubt, kept that magnificent dandy waiting many a half hour while she arranged the golden grasshopper; and where is the modern youth who fails to give his curls the "flowing touch" ere he ventures into the glare of ball-room gas? In Puritanic times, a man's religion was determined by the state of the pol; in still darker ages, long hair was the sign of freedom, and a cropped head the mark of a slave. No wonder the hair has had a political and religious significance, for it is the only part of his body which a man can shape and carve to his fancy.

Race determines the color of the hair. Beginning at the most northern inhabited latitudes of Europe, and journeying southward, the colour of the people's hair deepens with every parallel,—from the Norwegian flaxen to the blue-black of the nations on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Each hair is a tube, filled with a fluid, and the colour of that fluid is the colour of the hair. The reason why black hair is black, is simply because its colouring fluid contains more charcoal (carbon) than that of any other; and hair becomes gray as this fountain of its life and beauty dries up. Hence the hair may, and does sometimes, become gray in an hour. As a rule, the lighter the colour of the hair, the finer its quality. An eminent German underwent the enormous labour of counting the number of hairs in heads of four different colours. In a blonde one, he found one hundred and forty thousand hairs; in a brown one hundred and nine thousand four hundred and forty; in a black, one hundred and two thousand nine hundred and sixty two; in a red, eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty; the four scalps being about equal in weight. From their waving, silken beauty, poets and artists delight in golden tresses. Shakespeare mentions black hair but twice in all his writings, while his allusions to hair of lighter shades are to be counted by the score. In the London National Gallery there is not one black-haired female head, though the heads are exceedingly numerous. Yet the fashionable shade for hair has deepened of late years. In the last century golden hair was sold as a favour by dealers to their most important customers, at two dollars an ounce—nearly twice the price of silver. The dark shades now in vogue are procured in the south of France, where the peasant girls eagerly offer their luxuriant locks to the hair-dealer's shares, for twenty sous or a gaudy cotton handkerchief. For light hair, the reaper of locks goes to Germany. A hair merchant, "when his nose is in," can tell by the smell alone, whether a sheaf of hair grew on French, English, Irish, Scotch, Welch or German heads.

Women seldom become bald, because there is "a larger deposit of fat in the female scalp" than in the male; but their hair becomes gray as early in life as that of the other sex.

"Hence," says our witty reviewer, "the glossy ringlets which the poor peasant girl of Tours parted with for a few sous as a nest egg towards her dowry, have doubtless aided in procuring a suitable helpmate for some blue spinster or fat dowager of Mayfair." The reviewer consulted his hatter upon the subject of men's baldness. That fortunate man—fortunate in having so delightful a customer—expressed the opinion that the reason why men become bald at an earlier age now than forty years ago, is the general use of silk hats, which keep the head at a higher temperature than beaver ones. Whereupon the reviewer achieves the capital observation that "we are, then, sacrificing our own natural nap, in order that the beaver may recover his."

History has much to say upon the hair and beard. In the middle ages long hair was highly esteemed, and was much worn among the gentle classes; though the clergy denounced it as a vanity, and even as a "mortal sin." When Francis I. was wounded in the head, and was, in consequence, obliged to be cropped, all the French courtiers, in compliment to their king, submitted to the shears, and short hair became, for a time, the fashion throughout Europe. In England short hair came in with the Reformation. In the time of the Tudors, both men and women wore their hair short, which gives to the portraits of that period a hard, disagreeable effect. As the hair shortened, the beard was allowed to grow, and there has never been a time when the hair and beard were both worn long. With the Stuarts, as every one knows, long hair regained its old ascendancy, and the beard diminished; though the Puritans inveighed against the flowing curls of the cavaliers, with more than the ferocity of the earlier priests. The reign of Louis XII. of France was the time when perukes were invented—those lofty and solemn monuments of human folly—a period in the history of hair which the reviewer approaches with awe. Louis XIII., it appears *would* wear his hair long from childhood; and in order to enable those of his courtiers to whom nature had not been liberal in its bestowment of hair, to imitate their royal master, the wig, the peruke was devised. A very ludicrous entry in Pepys' Diary, November 3d, 1663, marks the introduction of these portentous head-dresses into England.—*Home Journal.*

GREEN VEILS.

Somebody, a great many years ago, said that the bitterest of earthly afflictions was—

"To love, and not be loved again."

Next to it, certainly, is the affliction, pain and anpoyance of meeting on the sidewalk a pretty female figure, with its head tightly wrapped up and enveloped in an impenetrable green veil, which green veil aforesaid bows to you in a woefully bewitching manner, and leaves you standing bare-headed on the walk in a fever of wonder, curiosity and wrath.

We are about petitioning for a law making it a capital—meaning thereby a kissable—offence, for any female under the age of thirty-five, whose face is not sacarred with small-pox, or otherwise distorted, and who was not born with features like Medusa, to be found wearing a green veil, at any time, or under any pretext, on any sidewalk. The story of Mokanna shall be copied from Tom Moore's "Veiled Prophet of Khorassan," and affixed to the fifth section of the bill; and thereby we trust to do something for the good and comfort of the masculine community.

A pretty woman is like a great truth or a great happiness, and has no more right to bundle herself up under a green veil, or any other similar abomination, than the sun has to put on spectacles. We like masks, and are fond of masquerades, but regulate our fondness by Solomon's injunction that there is a season for all things. These perambulatory female riddles we do not like—at least until we know who they are. Then we are as willing as any one to acknowledge that

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

AN EXTENSIVE CONSPIRACY.

Rev. D. Smith, of the Mansfield (O.) Statesman, has evidence that the Brotherhood of Thieves, the existence of which was proven on a recent trial for buglarly, in Lake County, Ohio, extends over every State in the Union. He says:

"We are aware of the existence of said society, by the confession of one of its members, who had too much conscience for such a brotherhood. He stated that they were banded together for robbery, theft, counterfeiting, and murder, and to protect each other from the fangs of the law, by being witnesses for each other, and getting on juries when they could. Death, he said, was the penalty of any betrayal of their secrets or plans, or of any of the brotherhood, or of any infidelity to their secret obligations.

He further states, that this society is extended to every State in the Union—has branches and high officers in all the States—its members were numerous and respectable, many of them occupying important stations; and having a wide influence, some are members of churches, and church officers, and attend to the forms of religion, such as asking a blessing at table, and attending to family worship. These statements were made in confidence, under circumstances calculated to leave little or no doubt of their truth. The name of this humble penitent confessor dare not be given, as he would certainly be put to death if his confession should come to the knowledge of the brotherhood.

There can be no doubt of the existence of this society, and it is a fearful state of things, and shows to what uses secrecy can be put. To have secret oath-bound and banded robbers, thieves and murderers mixed up with the community, and entering into our families, and supplying out all our precious things at the same time praying with us, and going to the sacred communion, is truly a horrible state of society. But so it is; we know not the danger to which this alarm may expose us but the community ought to be apprized of these things and we have concluded to sound out the alarm.

A simular society was formed in Europe in 1777, by Weishanot. Zwack and Ringgee, which continued ten years, and was then broken up by the discovery of their papers in the hand-writing of Zwack. They had receipts for producing abortion, filling rooms with stupifying odors, and divers like hellish things, and scores of counterfeit seals. We shall rejoice to hear of the the detection and disruption of the one that has made its home with us.'

Dr. O. W. Holmes says: "We like new forms of the poetic element, even if they resemble the old; as the birth of a child is always a charming novelty, although Cain was the only really venerable and truly original baby."

When a man wishes to salute another in Thibet, he uncovers his head, puts out his tongue and scratches his right ear.

DOCTRINE OF CHANCES.

It is well known that there is a law of chances as of everything else. The rates of insurance, for example are determined by this law. The negro sailor, who put his head in battle, where a cannon ball had struck, because, as he said, it was impossible that another should hit in the same place, had glimmerings of this law. In a word everybody recognizes this law. Yet sometimes facts appear to set it utterly at defiance. The late railroad disasters furnishes an illustration. Instead of one casualty securing a temporary exemption from other similar casualties, each new accident seems only to be a stimulus for fresh ones. It would have been thought, that, after the affair at Ranoke, engineer in the vicinity would be on the alert against a similar occurrence; yet the Norwalk massacre, infinitely more murderous, though effected by the same, happened within a fortnight. The Norwalk massacre, in turn, ought to have prevented accidents of any kind, by inducing the conductors and engineers everywhere to renewed watchfulness. Yet the Ramapo and Fall River collisions have followed close on the heels of the Norwalk massacre.

This brings us to another peculiarity of the doctrine of chances. There seems to be, at long cycles, periods or crises, so to speak, when the given chances, whatever they are, happen with great frequency, and close together. Thus we had, a few years ago, a crisis of great fires—New York, Montreal Pittsburg, St. Louis, and numerous other cities, were ravaged by conflagration, within a comparatively narrow space of time. One terrible winter, we forget the exact date, presented a crisis of shipwrecks. Epidemics are crises in disease, when death is distributed in greater number. Great wars, like that of the French Revolution, are examples of an ominous sort of the crises. We might enlarge the list, but these are sufficient, we presume, to show the existence of such a law. One more illustration, however, will not be out of place. Astronomers tell us that, at certain periods, the solar system passes through belts in the starry sown with meteors. At such times the meteors abound in the vicinity of the earth, and, at present such a crisis is at hand. At present we seem to be passing through a similar crisis in steamboat and railroad accidents. What will it be next?

The only consolation left, in this emergency, is the conviction that, when this epidemic of calamities has spent itself, there will be less risk than usual in travelling, at least for a time. [illegible] has to pay too dear for his whistle.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

PERFUMES.—Prof. Playfair, in a late lecture before the Society of Arts, stated that some of the most delicate perfumes exhibited at the Crystal Palace were not as formerly, derived from animal substances. A peculiarly [illegible] is obtained by distilling brandy and molasses. This oil being distilled with sulphuric acid and the nitrate of potash, gives the oil of [illegible]. The oil of vanilla is made [illegible] distillation with anhydrous potash. The [illegible] product of the [illegible] or by [illegible] better, and distilling it with [illegible] acid, and is now [illegible] in the making of [illegible] Oil of grape and of cognac, used to import the flavor of French cognac to British brandy, is little less than fusel oil. The artificial oil of bitter almonds, now so largely employed in perfuming soap and flavoring confectionary, is prepared by the action of carbolic acid on the fetid oils of gas-tar. Many a fair forehead is damped with rose or [illegible], (extract of a thousand flowers,) without knowing that its essential ingredient is derived from the drainage of cow-houses.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.—The novel invention of Mr. Richardson, of Boston, for transmitting letters through hollow tubes with [illegible] rapidity, seems to find favor with the [illegible] and business men of that city. He has made a series of experiments which have been considered satisfactory, and a company has been formed under the general law of Massachusetts, who own the right, and another is being organized with the New York and Boston Almospheric Despatch Company, for the purpose of laying down a tube two feet in diameter between the two cities, for the transportation of letters and parcels. A committee of the Legislature who have examined into the matter are about to make a favorable report, and no doubt will [illegible] be granted. In the meantime subscriptions are being raised to the stock, and it is confidently expected that $100,000 will soon be raised, with which the [illegible] will be laid as far as Worcester. If the anticipations of the inventor and his friends are realized, a new wonder of the age will be developed, and the fable of the old woman who wanted to send her sealed letter by telegraph become an every day reality.

Four negroes, who had been in service in Vienna, recently [illegible] to Bremen, intending to return to the United States, by the American packet Hermann. They paid for their passage and their berths to the agent, but were refused a passage by the Captain, on the ground of the American laws forbidding any negro to be conveyed by steamer from Europe to the United States. No representations were of any avail, and the four blacks were compelled to take their way to England, and get what redress they could from the agents.

The Richmond Daily Despatch of the 25th instant, says: In relating the story of the killing of a cow on the Danville Railroad, a few days since, and the coming forth of the mangled remains of a live calf that was at last accounts, doing well, we remarked that if there ever had been an occurrence of the kind before we had never heard of it. The paper had hardly appeared, before we were informed of two other cases—one that occurred on the Central Road, and another on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Road. In both instances the calves lived and grew to be cows.

"Vat you make dem?" hastily inquired a Dutchman of his daughter, who was being kissed very vociferously.

"Oh, not much, just courting a little, dat's all."

"Ohe, dat's all, he! py tam, I thought you vas vighting."

OUTRAGEOUS.—A letter from Milledgeville, dated 22d inst., informs us, that on the night previous a diabolical attempt was made to murder Mr. Hawkins and his family. It appears, in the morning Mr. H. had chastised a negro woman of his for impudence given to her mistress, who threatened to kill one of his children, if he repeated the whipping. In the afternoon, Mr. H., his wife and daughter, started for their plantation out of the town, but after proceeding about a mile he turned back, feeling sick. He sent for a barber to shave him, and while undergoing the operation, a negro fellow by the name of Toby, (formerly the property of Mr. Tinsley,) the husband of the woman whipped in the morning, stepped to the door and said he wished to see his master. On Mr. H. going out, Toby asked him why he whipped his wife, and made at him with a knife, threw Mr. H. to the floor, and cut his throat from ear to ear, without, however, severing the wind pipe. He also cut Mrs. Hawkins slightly in the back, and Mrs. Hawkins' sister, Mrs. Bailey, in the side, on the face, and in the thigh. He would have killed Mr. Hawkins had not one of the negroes ran from the stable and caught his arm. The wounds inflicted by him on all are serious, but not dangerous. Toby and his wife are both in prison, and will, no doubt, recieve speedy punishment for the offences committed. Great excitement was caused in Milledgeville as soon as the circumstances became known.—Augusta Constitutionalist & Republic, 25th inst.

UNITED STATES LIGHT ARTILLERY.—A few days since, says the St. Louis Republican, a number of gentlemen from this city had the pleasure of witnessing the exercise of target-shooting at Jefferson Barracks, by Capt Brown's company of light artillery. It was a test of what is called in the army service the "spherical-cased shot," an improvment upon "Schrapnell's" cased shot. The principle is this: An iron case, like a bombshell, is loaded with musket balls, and just sufficient powder in the shell to explode it. The aperture is closed by a metalic fuse, which is so graded that it may be made to explode at any given time from the instant of firing the cannon. When it explodes, the projectile force carries the balls within it one and two hundred yards further, almost in a horizontal line, and with a force equal to the discharge from a musket. To illustrate: If the artillery were a mile in front of the enemy, they would throw these spherical cased shot, calculating the time and distance, so that it would explode fifty yards in front of an enemy. When the shell exploded, it would send more musket balls through the enemy's ranks, than a whole company of infantry would do, and with an equal or greater force. It is a death dealing invention, and when brought to more experienced use will make the light artillery the most important arm in warfare.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.—A gentleman of this place, who is an industrious and excellent mechanic, called on us a few days ago, to pay for his advertisement, which had been in our columns about two months, and requested us to discontinue its insertions; "for," said he, "I cannot stand it. My shop is so full of work now, that I am afraid I shall not be able to get through with all of it." This was a poser to us. Only think, merchants and mechanics, of the efficacy of advertising! A man advertises in the Herald two months, and is compelled to discontinue it because it brought him more custom than he could attend to, while others, whose name and business never appears in a public journal, will tell us that business is so dull that they can hardly make a decent living. Whose fault is it?—*Laurensville Herald.*

A JOYFUL MEETING.—We clip the following incident connected with the late railroad collision, from the Aurora Guardian:

"A resident of our place, Mr. Scrafford, was expecting a son home from Michigan. On receipt of the news of the collision he posted off immediately to Chicago. Arriving there, he found that the dead had all been buried. One unknown young man was described. The dress, color of his hair, age, and size tallied with remarkable precision. A pocket-book taken from the pocket of the unknown body was produced; it was the boy's. The father returned home to tell the story to other aching hearts, but failed to see the body. Next day he returned again to Chicago, and while in search of the coroner, met his own son in the street alive and well! On comparing pocket-books, such was the simularity that it was hard to distinguish one from the other! The joy of that meeting may be better imagined than described. Young Scrafford had been to Michigan for trees, and would have returned in the unfortunate train, but was too late to get on board."

A DAUGHTER MURDERED BY HER FATHER.—The Memphis Whig reports a most revolting murder, as having occurred at Hernando, Miss. A man named Robinson, a dissipated and profligate fellow, sold a negro of his daughter's who, when the purchaser came to take his property away, refused to give the negro up. In a fit of anger her father took his gun and fired at her, lodging the contents in her body and inflicting a mortal wound. The girl lived in great bodily pain and suffered until the next morning, when she was relieved from her misery by the hand of death.—The murdering fiend fled, and has not since been heard from, although the officers of justice were in hot pursuit.

COWS HOLDING UP THEIR MILK.—A few years ago I bought a young cow, which proved to be very wild and when I took away her first calf, she would not give her milk. I heard it remarked, that putting a weight on a cow's back would make her give her milk down. I accordingly drove her into a stable, got a bushel of grain and put it on her back. While kept in this position, she had no power to hold up her milk, for it came down freely. After doing this a few times, and afterwards putting my hand on the back of the cow, it would give way and she would immediately give down her milk.—*Cultivator.*

CUT A DIDO.—It is told in history that Dido, Queen of Tyre, about 870 years before Christ, fled from that place upon the murder of her husband, and with a colony, settled upon the northern coast of Africa, where she built Carthage. Being in want of land she bargained with the natives for as much land as she could surround with a bull's hide. Having made the agreement, she cut the bull's hide into fine strings, and tying them together, claimed as much land as she could surround with the long line she had thus made. The natives allowed the cunning queen to have her way, but when anybody played off a sharp trick, they said he had "cut a Dido," and the phrase has come down to the present day.

PALMETTO STANDARD.

EDITORS:

SAM'L. W. MELTON. . . C. DAVIS MELTON.

CHESTER, S. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1853.

Sale in Newberry.

We are requested to call attention editorially to the advertisement in this weeks' paper, of the sale of a house and lot in the town of Newberry, by Z. LEVY.

The Crops.

The appearances of the past few days have indicated the prevalence of more seasonable weather in many sections. The drought has very materially checked the progress of vegetation, but with favorable seasons we may still anticipate an average crop of corn, and perhaps equally as good a yield of cotton.

The accounts received from all the cotton growing States represent the prospects as anything but flattering. A few sections in this State and in several others have been favored with seasonable weather, and the crops are well advanced; but by far the greater part has suffered much from the effects of cold and drought. The fear is beginning to be entertained that even with the most favorable seasons in future, the aggregate crop must fall considerably below the average estimate.

Fears are also entertained that the very heavy fall of snow in the mountains, last winter, will cause an unprecedented rise in the Mississippi river; and of course almost totally destroy the crops in the adjacent regions.

The Bank of Chester.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the meeting of subscribers to the Bank of Chester, held in this place on Thursday last, that the institution has been organized, and the following gentlemen elected Directors, viz:

James Hemphill,	N. R. Eaves,
Thomas M'Lure,	W. D. Henry,
James Graham,	Wm. Wright,
Sam'l. McAliley,	H. C. Brawley,
R. E. Kennedy,	John McLure,
A. Q. Dunovant,	A. B. Springs.

Cornelius Caldwell.

At a meeting of the Board, held the same day, JAMES HEMPHILL, Esq., was elected *President*, and JOHN A. BRADLEY, *Cashier*. We are gratified to state that these elections were made unanimously, and that they meet the entire approval of the stockholders generally.

The greatest degree of harmony prevailed in the meeting, and the auspices under which the institution is commenced are highly favorable to its success. The necessary orders for the outfit of the Bank have been given, and every effort will be used to put it into operation by the first of September.

Accident on the S. C. Railroad.

We are pained to learn (says the *Carolinian* of yesterday,) that a fatal accident occurred on the Charleston Railroad, yesterday morning, six miles below Branchville.

A false turnout had been constructed by some wretch, who placed two loose rails in such a position as to direct the Up Night Express Train from the track down an embankment, thereby smashing four cars, and scalding Mr. Winters, the engineer, and two others. Mr. Winters and Mr. Besley, a fireman, died shortly after—the third is still alive. The two former were married men and leave families.

It is not often that we have to record such accidents, and we trust the authors of the fearful mischief will be detected and punished.

Interesting from Mexico.

Recent arrivals from Vera Cruz communicate the intelligence that on the 17th ult. a revolution broke out in that city, in consequence of an order from Santa Anna to incorporate the National Guards with the troops of the line. The insurrection lasted three days during which time business was entirely suspended, the Guards having taken possession of the streets and gates of the city. The matter was ended by the arrival, on the 20th, of the regular troops from Jalapa, who took 50 of the Guards prisoners. As soon as the Supreme Government received intelligence of what had occurred at Vera Cruz, two thousand veterans were sent, with fourteen pieces of artillery.

Santa Anna has commenced his administration by the enunciation of very arbitrary decrees. The officers of Governor and Military Commandant have been united in the same person; legislative authority is everywhere suspended; all private persons are disarmed and forbid to possess arms or ammunition. A circular has been addressed to the Governors of the several States, recommending the formation of a police to discover the Mexicans who are disposed to favor the annexation of Mexico to the United States, and bring them to punishment as traitors.

The Decree of the 25th April has resulted in stopping the publication of twenty-four newspapers; and those that continue to be published contain nothing but official intelligence.

The Government has ordered that the bodies of Chiefs, Officers and soldiers slain in the recent war with the United States, be disinterred and deposited in monuments worthy of their courage.

Santa Anna seems disposed to adopt every possible device to arouse the prejudices and passions of the Mexicans against the United States, not, it is thought, with the view to a rupture with this government, but as a means of consolidating his own power.

Foreign Intelligence.

We have in the Columbia and Charleston papers, telegraphic despatches of the arrival at New York, on the 30th ult., of the steamer *Arctic* with three days later intelligence than that brought by the Europa. The quotations are the same as those by the former arrival, but with the difference that the prices are very full. Sales of three days 21,000 bales.

The appointment of Mr. Soule, as Minister to Spain, has produced a strong feeling of dissatisfaction at Madrid.

The news by the *Europa* is interesting but not important.—From France we learn that the Duke de Nemours and the Count de Chambord, both claimants to the French throne, are about to accomodate their pretensions so as to ally the two branches of the Bourbon family. Such a consummation is looked to by the monarchists as an incipient measure to the dethronement of Louis Napoleon and the re-establishing of the Bourbon Dynasty. Reports are also current, that the health of the Emperor is gradually declining from some chronic disease, and that his career may terminate before the lapse of another year. This is denied by his friends, but the frequent rumors of his illness, render it probable that such is the case, and that there is in reservation for "la Belle France" other and blasting scenes, such as those through which she has so often passed. The Empress recovers but slowly.

The insurrection in China was progressing, and the Emperor has asked assistance from the British authorities. This rebellion has been in progress for several years, gathering strength and intensity; and threatens almost inevitably the overthrow of the present government. The ostensible object is the dethronement of the reigning Emperor, who belongs to the Tartar dynasty which grasped the reins of power 200 years ago, and has since that time ruled the empire with an iron rod. The most probable conjecture ascribes the origin of the movement to a band of French Jesuits, against whose deep-laid and well directed schemes no climate or country has ever presented an effectual barrier. As to the effect which the success of the rebellion may have on other nations, an exchange remarks "that the mere substitution at Pekin of a dynasty which nobody comprehends, for another which nobody understood, could not be likely to exert any material influence on European transactions." Letters from Shanghai to the 3d March announce that the British residents had prepared to embark in case of an emergency. A secret mission is said to be sent by Russia, with the design of offering aid in quelling the insurrection.

It is understood that Turkey has at length yielded to the menaces of Austria and Russia, and resolved to expel all political refugees. Five Italians have been expelled and the Hungarians and Wallachians are to follow. The French envoy has given in his adhesion to the demand of Russia.

Editor's Table.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

Putnam fully understands the importance of punctuality in the issue of his Magazine. The June number is promptly before us, and although not so interesting as many of the preceding numbers, it still presents a pleasing variety of articles. The publishers announce that the success of the work thus far has been much greater than was anticipated. With the next number commences a new volume. Published by G. P. Putnam & Co., New York, at $3 per annum.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.

The first number of this work which we have yet seen came to us a few days ago. In its perusal we have been much entertained, the contents being of an interesting and useful character. The first volume being closed, it is announced that the future numbers will be liberally illustrated, the amount of reading matter remaining the same. Published by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia, at $2 per annum.

Editorial Prunings.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The General Assembly of the old school Presbyterians met in Philadelphia on the 19th instant. The attendance was large; about one hundred and seventy-five delegates at the opening, and a large addition afterwards. The Rev. Dr. Lord, the moderator of the last assembly, preached the opening sermon. The Rev. Dr. Young, of Pennsylvania, was elected moderator, and Dr. Palmer of Columbia, S. C. Temporary Clerk. The only important business yet heard from, is the appointment of an additional number—one from each synod—to the committee on Theological Seminaries.

During the Session of the Assembly in Charleston, last year, a Presbyterian Historical Society was organized to collect the materials of history of the church in this country. We learn from the Charleston *News* that the Executive Committee have made their annual report, stating that measures had been adopted for establishing a library, and for publishing, if sufficient subscriptions can be obtained, a history of the church to be written by Rev. Richard Webster; also a sub-committee has been appointed to collect additional materials. The Society have adopted resolutions soliciting manuscripts and publications deemed essential to their object, and cordially inviting other branches of the Presbyterian family to co-operate with them in their undertaking, and to make a free use of the library.

We notice among those present, the name of Mr. Wm. P. McFadden, the Ruling Elder sent from Bethel Presbytery.

RAILROAD ITEMS IN GENERAL.—Judge O'Neal has resigned the Presidency of the Greenville Road, to take effect the second Monday in July. Before that time, the road will have been completed to Abbeville and Anderson, and soon thereafter to Greenville. The Judge represents the affairs of the road to be in a flourishing condition.

The citizens of Columbia held a town meeting last week to consult as to the propriety of making a subscription to the Union and Spartanburg Railroad, which seems to be very much in the state that the celebrated "Billy" was found—that is to say "in the low grounds." The meeting came to no final action, but referred the matter to the decision of the council. In other words, it won't pay.

There will be considerable competition for the Presidency of the South Carolina Railroad. Already, the names of Gen. Adams and John Caldwell of Columbia, Col. Benj. Huger and Gen. Schpierle, of Charleston, and Mr. Magrath, of Hamburg, have been presented to the consideration of the Board of Directors.

The great Pacific Railroad scheme, the completion of which will undoubtedly be the greatest triumph of the century, is beginning to assume a "local habitation and a name." Three different routes are now being surveyed in order to ascertain the most practicable line: one from St. Pauls, Minnesota, to the Columbia River, the most northerly route; another from Memphis through New Mexico to California, the Southern and at present thought to be the most favorable; and the third from Missouri to North California, the central road, partly surveyed by Col. Fremont, and now strongly insisted upon by Col. Benton. This enterprise will be fully discussed by the Memphis Convention and, it is thought, great efforts will be made to secure the choice for the Southern route. It is highly probable, too, that the scheme as an entirety will become a hobby for one of the great parties, and be made a test question in the next Presidential election.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.—After much delay and considerable anxiety in the public mind, the President has made known the appointments to foreign missions. As a matter of course the disappointed applicants and their friends are clamorous in their expressions of disapproval; but the country generally seems to be entirely satisfied with the exertions of the President and his cabinet to do justice to the conflicting claims of the various cliques. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey, has been appointed Minister to Prussia; William Trousdale, of Tennessee, to Brazil; and Samuel Medary, of Ohio, to Chili. Augusto Belmont, of New York, Charge to the Netherlands; J. J. Siebels, of Alabama, a native of Columbia, S. C. and a graduate of S. C. College, to Belgium; Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, to Austria; Edwin DeLeon, a native of Columbia, S. C., a graduate of S. C. College, and former editor of the Telegraph and Southern Press, Consul to Alexandria, Egypt; Robert G. Scott, of Virginia, the man who killed many a President in embryo, last year, Consul to Rio de Janeiro; Donald G. Mitchell of Conn. (Ik Marvel) the author of "Dream Life," Consul to Venice; and any quantity of other small "praties" too tedious to mention.

The President and his Cabinet have determined to adopt a new and in many respects different line of policy in relation to foreign powers, and incorporate several new features into the system of American diplomacy. The successful candidates have been summoned to appear at Washington and receive particular and explicit instructions as to their course, to which they will be required to yield as far as possible, an implicit obedience.

RESPITED.—The last Carolina *Spartan* says: "It is announced, we presume upon good authority, that Jeremiah Stroud, who was convicted in march last, of the murder of Samuel Gentry and sentenced to be hung on the second Friday in June next, has received from Governor Manning a respite, until the first Monday in September next. The execution can be stand no longer, than the time specified in the paper which comes from His Excellency, without further action. Should this not be had—and the prisoner be hung according to the terms of the respite—a very extraordinary event will happen, a public Execution authorized by law on Monday.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—It is now rendered certain that no agreement will be entered into between this country and Great Britain on the fishery question, and it is said that two British men of war have been ordered to expel the American fishermen by force, while the Steamer Vixen has been ordered to Halifax for their protection. It is all "much ado about nothing," for of all fish, codfish have the least claim to be considered as "big fish," and we would be glad to see all such perfumery entirely expunged. The measures adopted by the British government, however, are certainly of-fish-ous and sel-fish, and by the time she finds uncle Sam on her back, she will conclude it rather a war-fish transaction. Stir John, for if the American Eagle *perches* any where about there, you will have to craw-*fish*, certain. O! villainous.

A NEW POET.—The Literary circles in England have been startled out of their propriety by the advent of a young poet, not more than 21 years of age, who has published his first volume under the unpretending title of "The Poems of Alexander Smith." The work is reviewed in the last number of the Westminster, in quite a flattering manner; and the extracts given are well calculated to produce the impression that the young aspirant is gifted with an extraordinary share of poetic fire, and has in prospect a brilliant career. His volume has not yet reached this country.

COMMUNICATED.

The Bank of Chester.

CHESTER, S. C., May 26, 1853.

Pursuant to an order from the Comptroller General, a meeting of the Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the "Bank of Chester" was this day held at Chester Court House.

On motion the meeting was organized by calling John Springs Esq. to the Chair, and the appointment of C. D. Melton, as Secretary

The following Report was then submitted by Capt. J. A. Bradley, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to said Bank:

To the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Chester, South Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—The Act of the Legislature, passed on the 19th day of December, 1852, incorporating the "Bank of Chester, South Carolina," made it the duty of the Comptroller General, to appoint Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said Bank.

In pursuance of that Act the Comptroller appointed the undersigned Commissioners in Chester, and other Commissioners in various other places, requiring them to open books to receive subscriptions to the capital Stock of the said Bank on the second and third days of May, inst., from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., of those days.

After due notice, the undersigned accordingly did open books in Chester, on those days from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the said Bank, and now beg leave respectfully to make the following report:

The number of shares subscribed at the several places where books were opened, is as follows:

At Chester C. H.	9,058	Shares
" Wylie & Moffatt's	270	"
" Caldwell's	530	"
" Yorkville	320	"
" Union C. H.	1,050	"
" Lancaster C. H.	40	"
" Columbia	40	"
" Charleston	692	"
Total number of shares	12,000	

The above subscription securing the charter, the Comptroller General was immediately notified of that fact, when, in further compliance with the Act of the Legislature, he issued his notice to the subscribers to meet in Chester on this day, for the purpose of organizing the Bank.

It may be proper to say that the total amount actually subscribed was $310,475.00, exceeding the capital stock of the Bank $10,475.00, but as several of the subscribers afterwards voluntarily came forward, and reduced their subscription, with the view to relieve the Commissioners from the necessity of making an apportionment of the Stock, the undersigned, presuming there could be no objection to this course, have reported the precise number of shares necessary to make up the sum of $300,000, the capital of the Bank.

The sum of $60,000 being the first instalment on $12,000 shares, is deposited as follows:

Commercial Bank, Columbia	$25,085 00
Branch of the Bank of the State, Columbia	16,700 00
Bank of the State, South Carolina, Charleston	14,555 00
State Bank	3,660 00
	$60,000 00

The undersigned beg leave to submit herewith, a book containing a list of the subscribers, with the number of shares to which they are respectively entitled.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. BRADLEY,
JOHN J. McLURE,
JAMES HEMPHILL.

On motion of Maj. N. R. Eaves, the Report was received and adopted by the meeting.

The following resolution, submitted by Capt. J. A. Bradley, was adopted:

Resolved. That a Committee of three be appointed to verify proxies, with instructions to report to the meeting the number of votes to which each subscriber is entitled.

In pursuance of this resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed: W. D. Henry, H. C. Brawley and J. L. Harris.

The following resolutions were severally submitted and adopted:

Resolved. That the Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, passed December the 16th 1852, chartering, among other Banks, the "Bank of Chester," be accepted by the Subscribers to the Capital Stock of said Bank.

Resolved. That the affairs of this Bank shall be under the direction of a Board of Thirteen Directors, to be elected by the Stockholders from among themselves, at their annual meetings in each and every year.

On motion of Maj. N. R. EAVES, a committee of five was appointed to nominate suitable persons for Directors. The Committee consisted of N. R. Eaves, C. T. Scaife, Samuel Rainey, Jno J. M'Lure and A. Q. Dunovant. The Committee after consultation submitted the following nomination: James Hemphill, A. B. Springs, William Wright, Thomas M'Lure, John M'Lure, A. Q. Dunovant, H. C. Brawley, James Graham, William D. Henry. Cornelius Caldwell, N. R. Eaves, Samuel M'Aliley, and R. E. Kennedy.

The Committee on proxies having submitted their Report, the following resolution, submitted by JAMES PAGAN, was considered and adopted

Resolved. That this meeting do now proceed to the election of Thirteen Directors, and that the chair appoint a committee of three to manage and report the said election.

In pursuance of this resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed: W. A. Walker, Esq., James Pagan, John S. Wilson.

The meeting then went into an election for Directors.

The following resolutions were severally considered and agreed to:

Resolved. That an annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank be held at Chester Court House, on the first Monday in May in each and every year.

Resolved. That a representation of a majority of the Capital Stock shall be necessary to authorise any meeting of the Stockholders to transact any business pertaining to the Bank.

Resolved. That a meeting of the Stockholders may be called at any time by the President and Directors, or a majority of them, or by any Director who may protest against the proceedings of the Board, and who may wish the propriety of the dissent to be considered by the Stockholders, or whenever the holders of eight hundred shares or upwards shall require the same.

The Committee appointed to manage the election for Directors reported that the following gentlemen received the highest number of votes. They were accordingly declared duly elected:

James Hemphill,	Thomas M'Lure,
A. Q. Dunovant,	H. C. Brawley,
N. R. Eaves,	R. E. Kennedy,
Saml. McAliley,	John M'Lure,
William D. Henry,	James Graham,
A. B. Springs,	William Wright.

Cornelius Caldwell.

The following Resolutions were then severally considered and adopted:

Resolved. That the Board of Directors be empowered to draft all necessary By-laws, Rules and regulations for the government of the affairs of this Bank, and report the same to the next meeting of Stockholders.

Resolved. That the Board of Directors be empowered to call in the remaining instalments of the Capital Stock at such times as they may think necessary; that they be authorized to procure the necessary outfit for the Bank; to lease a house for the same; and to do all things else that may be necessary to put the Bank into operation.

Mr. M'ALILEY submitted the following resolution which was agreed to:

Resolved. That the Commissioners who received subscriptions to this Bank, are hereby directed to pay over to the order of the Board of Directors, the amount of Sixty thousand dollars, being the first instalment of Five Dollars per share, paid in on the Capital Stock of this Bank.

MR. A. B. SPRINGS submitted the following resolution, which was considered and adopted:

Resolved. That the President and Directors of the Bank be instructed to examine the several Acts constituting the Charter under which this Bank is incorporated, and that they petition the Legislature for such amendments as they may deem necessary for the convenient and proper government and management of the Bank of Chester.

On motion, the thanks of the Meeting were tendered to the Commissioners who received subscriptions, and also to the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting.

JOHN SPRINGS, *Chm'n.*

C. D. MELTON, *Secretary.*

THE RAIN—ACCIDENT.—In our notice of yesterday touching the weather, we mentioned that we had a shower—unfortunately it acknowledged more than lay the dust, and hardly that. About two yesterday, however, a thunder-storm swept over us, and was followed by quite a pleasant rain. Several of the electrical explosions were terrific, and one bolt took effect upon a China-berry tree fronting the Methodist District parsonage, now in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Johnson. The tree was blazed from crown to tap-root. A niece of Mr. J.'s, lying sick in bed, was sensibly affected by the shock though she sustained no serious injury.

We understand also that Daniel T. Radcliffe, pump tender, was killed at the depot of the South Carolina Railroad by lightning. A slight explosion also took place at the telegraph office.—*Carolinian of Tuesday.*

News of the Week.

···· Geo. Putnam & Co. will publish during the World's Fair an Illustrated Weekly Record, intended to portray the leading features of that Exhibition. The editorial supervision of the work has been confined to Prof. Benj. Silliman, Jr., than whom no person is more competent to give interest and value to such a publication. The Record will be published in twenty-six Numbers, with a Supplement, at a moderate price; each part consisting of four double-columned pages of letter-press, four pages of illustrations, and four pages devoted to the Circulars of Exhibitors. The first issue will contain four extra pages, giving the architectural designs of the building. All departments of the Exhibition will receive the attention which their merits demand, and we doubt not that the work will be ably managed and prove well worth patronage and preservation. It may be proper to add that Mr. Putnam is the only authorized publisher of such a Record, and that the mechanical execution of the work will take place in the Palace itself, thus forming an interesting scene of its own.—*N. Y. Times.*

···· A Correspondent of the *Courier* and *Enquirer* says:

Gov. Marcy has been untiring in his efforts to reconcile conflicting interests, and, looking at his merits in every branch of official duty, has not been excelled by any of his predecessors in the Department of State. Mr. Clay may have been more brilliant, Mr. Calhoun more philosophical, and Mr. Adams may have possessed more varied learning; but for keen, practical sense, vigorous and logical thought, and industrious application to business, Mr. Marcy has never had a superior in the Department which he occupies. He will make his mark on the foreign policy of this government, and inaugurate a new era in American diplomacy. And this without any adoption of wild and vague theories, for he is eminently conservative as well as bold and decisive.

···· In a recent lecture in Boston, Dr. Boynton said that it was a singular fact that every animal which was capable of domestication by man, was of a species which changed the color of its robe—the hue of the offspring being generally different from that of the parent. The elephant and the guinea hen, indeed, were two *seeming* exceptions to this rule. But upon examination it would be found that the guinea hen was of all animals the least capable of domestication; and that the elephant, although he could be enslaved, was never really domesticated. The animals which preceded man were of a class which never changed the color of their coats, and were incapable of being useful as servants of man.

···· The Cincinnati Express Train, on the New York and Erie Railroad run from Hornellsville to Susquehanna, on Tuesday, a distance of 145 miles, in 161 minutes. The Binghampton Republican believes this to be the greatest speed which has ever been attained for so great a distance, on any road in the United States.

···· It is reported that the British ship of war Leander, with Lord Ellesmere, Sir Chas. Lyell, Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, and the other members of the Commission to the Crystal Palace, was to have sailed on the 7th ult. Lord Ellesmere is to be accompanied by Lady Ellesmere, two daughters and two sons.

···· There having been reports that the Caloric Ship was an entire failure, Captain Ericsson has published a letter, stating that the only difficulty met with is that of the cylinder bottoms or heaters, made of boiler iron, having proved too elastic and yielding to remain air tight, or to admit of full pressure being carried. They are to be replaced by others of cast iron, which will require several months' time.

···· The grand jury in the case of the steam ship Independence, wrecked in St. Simon's bay, have rendered a verdict in which they express the opinion that the vessel was wholly unseaworthy at and before the time of the painful accident, and that much blame attaches to her owners for allowing her to be employed in the transportation of passengers, when they must have known such was the case.

···· The railroad bridge at Salmon Falls, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The up train, whilst the bridge was burning, could not stop, and the engineer dashed over it in safety. The timbers gave way a few minutes after the train crossed, and a moment's delay would have doubtless caused a second Norwalk catastrophe.

···· We regret to learn of the death of Ed. Harvey, Esq., a respectable citizen of Bryan county, and formerly a Representative in the Georgia Legislature. It occurred on Saturday morning last, and was occasioned by eating honey, which it is supposed, was extracted from some poisonous flower. We have not heard many of the particulars, but understand that the attack was one of great violence, terminating in death, in less than two hours.—*Savannah Courier*, 27th inst.

···· Robert Mills, esq., engineer and architect, in a card published in the Union, intimates that an improved railroad engine has been perfected by him, that will be capable of running a mile a minute for any distance, and that he has nearly accomplished an improvement in the construction of railroads, by means of which this rate of speed may be made in safety. He anticipates, from his improvements, the ability to cross the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in as many minutes as there are miles of distance. His improved road, he states, combines safety of travel with economy of construction.

···· Messrs. A. McKenzie, D. D. Boyd and I. T. Potter, directors elect in the People's Bank of Charleston, have resigned their offices, as they say it does not appear to them, since the decision of Judge O'Neal, that by nominally retaining their seats they can promote the interests of the subscribers to the bank. They express the hope that their resignation may facilitate a solution of existing difficulties.

···· Judge Robert Strange, has been invited by the Democracy of Sampson county, North Carolina, to deliver an Eulogy upon the life and public services of the late Vice President, Wm. R. King, on the 1st of June next. Sampson is the native County of Mr. King, and such a testimonial is peculiarly appropriate from his old friends and constituency.

···· The Mississippi River is said to be fast wearing away the Illinois banks, and it is gravely intimated that St. Louis will find itself six miles distant from that river within the next ten, or possibly the next five years.

···· The Goshen Whig states, that Rev. Robert Armstrong, of Newburg, New York, purchased, among other minerals, what he supposed was a topaz, but which turned out to be a diamond, for one-half of which he has been offered $500,000, which he declined. Its weight is two and a half ounces, and if a real diamond, its value will be more than $2,000,000.

···· A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, in a recent letter, writes:

"I shall not be surprised if those who are looking to grand results in the way of the opening of a new commerce with Japan, that is, from the expedition of Commodore Perry, are grievously disappointed. The probability is that he will very [illegible] be ordered in Hongkong with his entire squadron. I shall not be surprised if this is done within 18 hours."

···· Dr. Kane has so far recovered from his late illness, that his Arctic Expedition will be able to start as soon as the various minor details of the outfit can be accomplished. In a few weeks at farthest, the Doctor expects to be upon his way to the Polar regions once more.

···· It is understood that Judge O'Neal has refused to accept bail for Captain Sloat, who killed Purdue and his wife at Mayesville two weeks ago.

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

From the Temperance Advocate.

COLUMBIA, May 12, 1853.

The following gentlemen are appointed Delegates on the part of the State Temperance Convention to the World's Temperance Convention, at New York:

From Charleston—Rev. James H. Taylor, Rev. Augustus Baldwin, Rev. Wm. H. Barnwell.

Beaufort—Rev. [illegible].

Colleton—Dr. [illegible].

Barnwell—Rev. [illegible].

Edgefield—Rev. R. W. Memo.

Hamburg—Thomas Hutchinson, Esq.

Abbeville—H. A. Jones, Esq.

Anderson—Hon. J. N. Whitner.

Pickens—Miles M. Norton, Esq.

Greenville—C. L. Elford.

Spartanburg—Simpson Bobo.

Laurens—Dr. John W. Simpson.

Newberry—Rev. Jesse J. Brantly.

Lexington—Col. West Caughman.

Orangeburg—V. D. P. Snelson.

Richland—John S. Crawford.

Columbia—John D. Hammond.

Fairfield—R. E. Ragsdale.

Chester—C. D. Melton, Esq.

York—Col. Wm. Wright.

Lancaster—Dr. Richard E. Wylie.

Chesterfield—Dr. Wilkinson.

Marlboro—P. D. Townsend.

Darlington—Thos. Evans, Esq.

Marion—[illegible].

Horry—[illegible].

Georgetown—Gen. R. F. W. Allston.

Williamsburg—Col. N. G. Rich.

Sumter—Col. T. J. Moses.

Kershaw—Wm. E. Johnson.

Union—Dr. Joseph R. Dogan.

JOHN BELTON O'NEALL,
President State Temp. Society.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, O. S.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says this is the largest assembly of this denomination which has ever been held, there being nearly 300 members in attendance, including a delegate from the mission fields, one from Africa and one from California.

On Wednesday the committee on bills and overtures reported a memorial from the Presbytery of Baltimore, on the subject of ministers who reside without the bounds of their respective Presbyteries. The committee refer the memorial to the action of former General Assemblies upon the subject. The action of the committee was approved.

The Baltimore Presbytery asked information as to the propriety of admitting as the communion table persons who do not Subscribe to the doctrines and principles of the Presbyterian church. The committee on bills and overtures recommended that the matter be left in a great measure to the discretion of the different sessions—the committee being of opinion that persons who join in the communion practically subscribe to the general belief of the church. The report was approved.

The committee on bills and overtures offered a series of resolutions respecting the frequent desecration of the Sabbath, and protesting against the above mentioned day by public conveyances of intelligence &c. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A report was made in favor of the establishment of a first class Theological Seminary in the West.

Dr. C. C. Jones, the Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, gave a history of the rise, progress, and objects of the domestic missions of the church. The operations of the Board have been upon the most extensive scale. Five hundred and fifteen missionaries have been in service during the past year. Receipts of the year $81,000, and expenses $87,000. During the year a debt of $5,000 was paid, and now the Board is free from debt, with a surplus of $17,000 in the treasury. The average salaries of the domestic missionaries are $472, a sum deemed indeed a too small.

The committee on African Colonization made a report, in which they urge colonization, and declare that the elements of prosperity are so strong in Liberia, that in a hundred years it will be the second power upon the face of the earth. The U. S. Government is recommended to recognize the independence of the Republic of Liberia, with a view to securing the commercial guarantees arising from the recognition. The report was accepted.

The committee on the proposed church at Washington Mission a report approving the enterprise and recommending the appointment of an Agent to look to the interest of the new church. The report was received.

A resolution was offered relative to the conversion of the Jews which occasioned that able train of the assembly involved in the successful prosecution of this work, and urged in strong language the necessity of acting to effect their conversion. The Spring opposed the resolution, holding that all their efforts to make converts among the Jews at present were useless. Dr. Baird, on the contrary, thought the efforts had been crowned with success. Dr. Breckenridge said he took much interest in the welfare of this ancient people.

The report was finally recommitted.

The report of the trustees of the Union Theological Seminary, at Prince Edward, Va., stating that the institution is in a flourishing condition, was adopted, as was also the report from the Western Seminary at Allegheny City, Pa. of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, it was stated in a report, that $20,000 of the scholarship fund had been lost by the failure of certain investments, and it was recommended that the interest of the remaining portion of the fund should be divided equally among all the scholarships. This, after debate, was recommitted to the committee on finance.

The Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, June 1.

The prices during the past few days have been full one-eighth in advance of rates quoted last week. There is still but little brought to market. We may now quote extremes at from 7¼ to 10¼—a choice lot would command 10½.

CHARLESTON, May 31.

Since we closed our report at one o'clock yesterday, the cotton market has been active and buoyant; and under the influence of an excited demand, a further advance of ¼ to ½ cent was obtained on the quotations of yesterday. 2076 bales changed hands, at prices varying from 8 to 10¼ cents.—*Carolinian.*

Cotton Statement.

The receipts of cotton at all five ports since the first of September last, up to the latest dates, amount to 3,102,299 bales, against 2,432,272 bales, during the same period last year. The exports to Great Britain amount to 1,463,025 bales, showing an increase on those of last year of 58,479 bales. The exports to France amount to 375,759 bales, showing an increase of 1,121. The total exports to foreign ports show an increase of 60,160 bales. The shipments to northern ports amount to 333,815 bales, showing an increase from those of last season of 7,021 bales. The stocks on hand and on shipboard at the various ports amount to 416,782 bales, showing an increase on those of last year at the same time of 62,918 bales.

MARRIED

In Lowndes County, Miss., by Judge John B. Sugg, Mr. Hamilton Kirkpatrick, of Monroe County, to Miss Jane Kirkpatrick, youngest daughter of Francis Kirkpatrick, formerly of Chester District, S. C. J. E.

DIED

In Yorkville, on Thursday, the 19th ult. Mrs. JANE S., consort of Dr. Wm. Moore, after a long and lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation; aged 47 years. She leaves an affectionate family to mourn her loss.

On Monday morning, the 23rd ult., MARY ELLEN, youngest daughter of James N. and Nancy Knox,—aged 1 year, 6 months and 19 days.

Lovely child! though your body sleeps in the grave, we believe that your spirit is enjoying unalloyed felicity in the realms of bliss. It was your Heavenly Father's will to take you up higher. Little Ellen, farewell!

Of Consumption, at the residence of the Rev. Silas J. Feemaster, in Lowndes County, Miss., on the 16th of May, ult., Mr. SAMUEL DAVIS, son of the late Rev. William C. Davis, of York District, S. C. "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him." J. E.

A. F. M.

Bascomville Lodge, No. 89.

THE next Regular Meeting of the Bascomville Lodge, No. 89, A. F. M., will be held on Friday next, the 3d June instant.

The regular meetings of the Lodge will, for the future, be held on Fridays,—two weeks intervening.

By order of the W. M.

TOM. McCULLY, Sec'y.

June 2 22 4t

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of Davidson College, will meet on the 23 Wednesday in June (8th) at Sugar Creek Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to elect a Professor to the Chair of Mathematics in that institution. A full attendance of the Board is requested.

May 19 8t

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber desirous of changing his business, offers for sale the newly erected Brick Building at the corner of Pratt and Adam streets in the town of Newberry, together with the lot attached thereto. The House is 72 feet long, 25 feet wide, two stories high, with a splendid store room on the first floor. It contains five commodious and neatly finished rooms, and is covered with tin. There are also on the lot, a large Ware House, Smoke House, and other necessary buildings, with a fine Kitchen Garden in the rear. The store room is well adapted for a Dry Goods, Shoe or Hardware establishment, and is one of the best business stands in the town.

Terms accommodating.

Possession given on the 6th day of September next.

If not previously disposed of, it will be sold at public auction on Sale Day in July next.

Z. LEVY.

Newberry, S. C., June 2, 1853. 22-4t

Estray Mule.

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber (a few miles North of Chester C. H., on the main road to Yorkville) on Tuesday night the 24th ult., a small sized

Black Mare Mule,

about 10 or 12 years old, and in fine order when she left. She is supposed to have gone in the direction of Yorkville.

Any information about her will be thankfully received.

N. R. EAVES.

Jan. 2 22

Runaway.

FROM the subscriber, residing 6 miles East of Chester C. H., on Sunday the 22d ult., a negro man named Bill, aged about 23 or 24 years—stout built, scarred on one side of his face, a few teeth out in front, with a limping gait at times—complexion very black. Said boy was purchased of James Harrison, of Longtown, to whom he may say he yet belongs.

Any information that will enable me to get possession of the boy, will be liberally rewarded.

LEE D. ARICK.

June 2 22 3tr

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale at his residence, on Clark's Fork, 9 miles west of Yorkville, on Thursday the 7th day of July next, a Tract of Land, containing about 500 Acres. About 300 Acres of the above tract is Woodland; the balance is cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

Persons wishing to purchase property of this description, will do well to attend the sale.

J. F. OATS.

June 2 22 5t

MONEY—NOTICE.

THE Notes and Book Accounts of the Firm of White, Bires & Co., are still in my hands. Persons knowing themselves indebted to the said firm, either by Note or Book Account, may save costs by calling upon the subscriber in the Clerk's Office, up stairs in the Court House, where they can have an opportunity of settling. Also, I am directed to issue upon all sums that come under a Magistrate's jurisdiction.

WM. H. ANDERSON.

May 26 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry Writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will sell on the first Monday in June next, at Chester Court House,

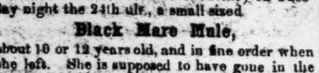
John G. Bishop's interest in a Tract of Land containing 100 Acres more or less, bounded by lands of Wm. Stormont, Wm. Sandifer and Daniel McCullough, at the suit of Moffatt & Wylie *vs.* John G. Bishop.

ALSO:—At the same time and place, a Negro Man, the property of John Guntharp, deceased, at the suit of Margaret McCorkle *vs.* John Guntharp.

W. B. LILLEY, s. c. c. p.

Sheriff's Office, May 19 20-3t

FINAL NOTICE.



BY order of the Board of Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company, I will offer for sale, at the Court House in Chester, on MONDAY, the 28th of June next, the Stock of all the Stockholders in Chester who may be in arrears; and on TUESDAY, the 21st of June, at the Court House in Winnsboro', the Stock of all the Stockholders in Fairfield who may be in arrears. The sale will be positive, as it is absolutely necessary to close up the Stock Book.

EDWARD G. PALMER, Pres't.

May 19 20 3t

Who Wants to Live!

IF such is your desire, call at the Store of Chisholme & Carroll, East Chester, near the Depot, and you can find any quantity of the Best Bacon in the State—mortal quantities of Corn, Flour and Meal.

CHISHOLME & CARROLL.

May 19 20 tf

Miss E. J. BLAKELY,

Millinery and Mantua Making.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Chester and surrounding country, that having procured a Select and Fashionable assortment of

Bonnets, Capes, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves,
ARTIFICIALS, &c.,

with the latest styles of Fashion, she is prepared to sell, make and trim Bonnets and Ladies Dresses, with the greatest taste and modern prices.

April 28 17 6m

Professor Wolf's

Genuine Aromatic Schnapps.

A Superlative Tonic, Hygeian and Dyspeptic

AND

INVIGORATING CORDIAL

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Preston's Sugar of Lemons,

For making Lemonade. Superior to Lemon Syrup and much cheaper.

Congress Water,

Just received, fresh from Saratoga. A small supply at the

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

No Excuse for Bad Bread.

Preston & Merrill's, Infallible Yeast Powder, for making light and sweet bread. Never known to fail.

Superfine Baking Soda.

10 cents per lb—Cash.

KINGSFORD'S

Superior Prepared Corn Starch,

For making Pies, &c. Receipts accompany each package.

A Large Assortment

Of Flavoring Extracts for Puddings, Pies, &c.

Sal Eratus.—Cheap.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Washing Made Cheap and Easy; with any kind of Water.

Just received, Excelsior Family Soap—obtained the prize Medal at the World's Fair.

Washing Soda

For making hard water soft.

The Cheapest Toilet Soap, Extant.

Colgates Variegated Soap in 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 lb. Bars.

Castile Soap.

A prime article.

Extracts for the Kerchief.

For the Hair.

Gillman's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

Warranted Permanent.

THE Original and Genuine Katharion for the Hair; Hyperion Fluid; Phalon's Invigorators Tricopherous.

AN extensive, varied and excellent assortment of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, &c.; which will be sold at a small advance, at the

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Chewing Tobacco.

Yellow Bank; Old Dominion; Jenny Lind, &c.

Turkish Smoking Tobacco.

Cigars—Real Havana.

A large assortment of the choicest Brands, wholesale or retail.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

White Lead.

Wetherill's Pure and Extra. Direct from the Factory

OILS,

Linseed Oil; Neatsfoot; Sweet, &c.

Spirits Turpentine

By the Gallon; Quart Bottles, 25 cents.

Varnishes.

Copal; Coach; Furniture; Black Leather.

Glass of every Size

For every purpose.

Looking Glass Plate,

14 × 20—fine for Mirrors.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Bed Bug Destroyer.

Warranted to kill—in case of failure the money will be refunded.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Camphene and Burning Fluid.

Just received and for sale, a very superior article.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Superior Cold Pressed Pure Castor Oil,

By the gallon. Quart Bottles only 40 cents.

Quinine of First Quality.

A large supply direct from the Laboratory.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

HENRY & GILL

Are receiving their Stock of Spring & Summer

GOODS,

Embracing every variety of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Wear, viz: Coatings, Vestings, Pantaloonery, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS

Of the Latest Styles,

WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.

A handsome Stock of

Shawls, Scarfs, Collars, &c.

Fancy and Colored Silks and Fringes, suitable for making Mantillas.

Embroideries, Gloves and Hosiery.

Ladies' Bonnets,

Latest April Fashions.

Men's, Boys, Misses and Children's

SUMMER HATS.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.

April 21 16 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN CHARLES, deceased, are requested to present them to the undersigned, immediately.

W. B. LILLEY, *Adm.*

Potash.

FOR MAKING SOAP.

16 LBS. of Potash and 16 lbs. of Soap Grease, will make a barrel of the best quality of Washing Soap.

HENRY & GILL.

May 26 21-tf

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

GILES J. PATTERSON having applied for Letters of Administration on the estate of John Evans, dec'd.: Notice is hereby given that the same will be granted him on the 3rd day of June next, if no well founded objection be made.

PETER WYLIE,
Ordinary.

May 25 2t

Bacon.

2,000 pounds Hams, Shoulders and Midlings.

CHISHOLME & CARROLL.

DISSOLUTION.

THE LATE FIRM OF

HENRY & HERNDON

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, the term of Partnership having expired. Either of the subscribers will attend to making settlements.

Persons having open accounts of long standing, are requested to settle them with Cash or Note.

W. D. HENRY,
J. HERNDON.

Chester, March 28, 1853. 12-tf

NEW FIRM.

William D. Henry & William H. Gill,

HAVE associated themselves together for the purpose of transacting a general

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

HENRY & GILL,

At the old stand of Henry & Herndon.

They would respectfully invite their friends and the public to examine their

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of almost every article usually kept by Merchants.

Their Goods in quality and price, will compare favorably with any other establishment in this country; and they will spare no pains not only to please, but to furnish their customers with articles that will give them satisfaction on trial.

March 23 12-tf

Holeskin Hats.

Late Spring style. Just received.

HENRY & GILL.

School Books and Stationary.

A full supply.

HENRY & GILL.

Locks, Hinges, Glass and Putty.

HENRY & GILL.

Carpenters' Tools.

A full supply.

HENRY & GILL.

Auction Sales

OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS.

THE undersigned will offer at public outcry, at the Court House in Chester, on Monday the 6th day of June next,

Eighteen Town Lots,

immediately opposite the Depot and fronting on Gadsden street.

Those who are disposed to procure a desirable site in East Chester, either for a private residence or for business purposes, will now have an admirable opportunity for doing so.

A Plat of the different lots and adjacent grounds may be seen on application to the subscriber.

The Terms will be accommodating and made known on the day of sale.

JOHN A. BRADLEY.

May 12 19 4t

Valuable Tract of Land.

I OFFER at private sale a small tract of Land, belonging to John A. Minter, (and which I am empowered to sell) situated 9 miles northwest of Chester, C. H., in the neighborhood of Thomas Bennett, containing Twenty-Six Acres all well timbered, and well watered. There is on the premises an

Excellent Tan Yard,

upon which there is every facility for carrying on the business.

Persons desirous to purchase will call upon the undersigned or upon Thomas Bennett, who will show the premises.

If not sold privately, by the first Saturday in June, it will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder.

It will be sold on a credit until November 1st, with interest from date.

JAMES S. TURNER, Agent.

April 21 16 7t

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale her plantation, lying two miles North West of Chester, C. H., immediately on Sandy River, and on the main road leading from Chester C. H. to Smith's Ford on Broad River. The plantation contains about

Two Hundred & Thirty Eight Acres,

in good repair, with a good one story house, with kitchen and all necessary out-buildings in good repair. There are on the place two good springs, within 75 or 100 yards of the house. On the tract is some of the best Cotton land, with about 35 or 40 acres of choice bottom land. The place presents some inducements to purchasers, and all who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

If not sold before the first Monday in July, the land will be offered at public outcry on that day at the Court House door.

MARY HARDEN.

May 12 19 tf

No Flummery!

ALL DEAD REALITY!!

AND the facts can be made apparent by calling at the store of Chisholme & Carroll, where you can buy at first cost and no mistake,

Prints of all qualities; Muslin for dresses; Embroidered do.; Jaconet & Swiss, do.; Ginghams, at all prices; Ribbons, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c.; Gentlemens' Wear of all descriptions and prices; Black Drab'd Etc;

Linen Drill;

A quantity of fancy Cotton Goods, suitable for the season; together with many other goods usually kept in the Stores, such as Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, &c.

JNO. L. CARROLL.
Near Chester Depot.

May 19 20 tf

No Hoax.

THE subscriber having a considerable quantity of goods of all kinds, left on hand from his Store in York District, has concluded to sell them at their cost in Charleston, rather than expose them at public auction. The ladies will do well to call at the Store of Messrs. Chisholme & Carroll, where they can buy Muslins, Tissues, Jaconets, Cambrics, Prints, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ribbands, &c. Also, Gentlemens' Wear of all kinds, at first cost, and no mistake.

J. L. CARROLL.

April 21 16 tf

NOTICE.

THE Books of the late firm of Kennedy & Ruff have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle.

C. D. MELTON.

May 26 tf

Corn.

500 Bushels Corn; and Meal in abundance, fresh ground, at

CHISHOLME & CARROLL'S.

2,000 Pounds Tallow,

A GOOD article, just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Sept. 22 37-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

DAVEGA & BENNETT'S.

THE subscribers have just opened their Stock of Spring and Summer Goods of the very latest styles, viz:

Plain and Figured colored Silks,
Plain and Figured Black Silks,
Silk Tissues and Bareges of every style.
Colored Swiss and Jaconet Muslins.
French and Scotch Ginghams.
Calicoes—some very handsome at 12½ cents.
Barege Silk and Muslin Mantles.
Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins.
Embroidered L. C. Handkerchiefs.
Silk Gloves and Mitts.
Swiss and Cambric Undersleeves—new style.
Worked Collars and Pointed Cuffs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings.
Thread and Cotton Edgings and Laces.

Together with a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods of every variety.

A. H. DAVEGA.

BONNETS.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly requested to our Stock of Bonnets which are of the best quality and latest styles.

ALSO:

A complete assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,
Panama and other Styles of Hats,
Drugs and Medicines,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Hardware,
Groceries, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock and prices.

JORDAN BENNETT.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing. Just received at

DAVEGA & BENNETTS.

April 21 16 tf

RAIL ROAD STORE.

JUST received at the R. R. Store, (at Blackstocks) on the C. & S. C. Rail Road, a new, large and carefully selected

Stock of Goods,

embracing all articles usually kept in a first class country store. Call and examine; and if new goods, a good Stock, good terms and good attention, can secure good custom, we are bound to have our share.

We keep wet goods and dry goods,
And all goods but high goods,
And if when you call,
We don't please one and all,
Why then—"take our hat,"
Which is marked FANT & PRATT.

N. B. Don't be afraid of buying us out, for our position and facilities of Rail Road are such, that we can always keep supplied by Telegraph.

FANT & PRATT.

May 5 18 3m

A NEW FIRM!

At Rock Hill Depot, on Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad.

WE the undersigned, have this day entered into Partnership, and we are now receiving our new Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS OF ALL VARIETIES,

Clothing of the latest styles—Hardware & Nails.

GROCERIES—such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice and Salt;

Which we will sell as low as can be sold in any of the up-country towns, for Cash, or to approved customers. Call and see what bargains we can give

BROACH, MASSEY & CO.

W. P. BROACH. JNO. MASSEY, SR. W. P. BROACH.

March 23 12 6m

We return our thanks to our friends and customers for their liberal patronage, and hope they will give Broach, Massey & Co., a call.

W. P. & H. F. BROACH.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

R. A. YONGUE

COLUMBIA, So. Ca.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has now on hand, and will constantly keep, an extensive assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Mantel Clocks of Every Variety,
SILVER & PLATED WARE,

A large variety,

MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS,
Guns, Rifles, Sportsman's Apparatus,
FINE POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY

Together with all kinds of

FANCY ARTICLES.

His Stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, and JEWELRY, embraces a handsome and fashionable collection of such articles. It is design not to be surpassed in the taste and elegance of his selections, and his prices will be found on examination to be as moderate as at any other establishment in the South.

He solicits a continuance of the custom heretofore so liberally bestowed on the old firm.

R. A. YONGUE.

Columbia, Feb. 16 7 tf

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

J. & T. M. GRAHAM,

RETURN their thanks to their friends and the public generally, for past favors, and would inform them that they have removed from their old stand, to their new building on the opposite side of the street, where they are prepared to exhibit for sale a

A Fine Stock of New Goods,

lately selected in the Charleston market, embracing

Ladies' Dress and Fancy Goods,

of the latest styles of fabrics adapted to the season, together with a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Goods.

—ALSO:—

A LARGE STOCK OF

Crockery, China & Glass Ware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

At their store near the Depot, will also be found a general

STOCK OF GROCERIES,

where they are also prepared to buy Cotton and Produce in general.

They are prepared to sell cheap, and respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

J. & T. M. GRAHAM.

Jan. 5 1 tf

25 Barrels N. C. Flour,

JUST received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Feb. 23 8 tf

Administrator's Sale.

A VALUABLE young negro woman, belonging to the estate of Wm. C. McNinch, will be sold at the Court House, on Salesday next. Terms: Credit of Twelve months, with two good sureties.

ALSO:—Two Shares of Stock on the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad. Terms, Cash.

GILES J. PATTERSON.

May 12 19 4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Charles Thorn, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, on or before the first of October next; and all persons holding claims against said estate will present them, duly proven, without delay.

ARTHUR WESTBROOK, Adm'r.

May 12 19 6t

***Fairfield *Herald* copy three times weekly.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber having purchased of Dr. J. A. Reedy, his entire interest in the Chester Drug Store, will continue the business at the same old stand. By frequent importations he expects to have constantly on hand, a full assortment of

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, &c.;

all of which he is determined shall consist of the most pure and genuine articles which the markets can afford. He is willing to compare his retail prices with any Drug Store in the State.

Many medicinal compounds which are liable to deteriorate from age, will be prepared at short intervals, in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of our market.

The undersigned will also be prepared with the means of testing the strength and purity of medicines.

Mr. H. J. McDONALD, an experienced and practical apothecary, will be found constantly at the Store, ready to attend to the various duties of his profession.

Sole agent for the various popular Patent Medicines.

A. P. WYLIE.

May 5 18 tf

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

JUST received a fine Stock of *GOLD & SILVER WATCHES*, from Liverpool, which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

BENNETT & LEWIS.

We would also inform our customers and the public generally, that we have employed a Silver Smith and Jeweller, who devotes his time exclusively to repairing and manufacturing Jewelry, repairing Silver Ware, Mounting Walking Canes, &c., &c.

ALSO:—Our Watch work is done as usual by an accomplished workman.

Persons of this vicinity who have been in the habit of sending their work to more distant places will please give us a trial, and we pledge equal satisfaction.

Old Gold and Silver wanted.

July 7 27-tf

E. J. WEST,

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER,

CHESTER, C. H., S. C.,

IS still engaged in the manufactory of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness,

TRUNKS, &C.,

which he will sell on as reasonable terms as articles of like quality can be had elsewhere. He uses only the best material, and his work being done under his personal supervision, he can safely warrant it to be executed in workmanlike manner. Any order with which his friends may favor him, can be filled on short notice.

REPAIRING

is done with despatch and promptness, and on reasonable terms.

May 26 tf

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on Saturday the 7th of May, instant, a dark Chesnut Sorrel Mare, aged 8 or 9 years, with the left hind foot white, and the back marked with the saddle—no other marks recollected. She was in good order when she left, and is supposed to have passed toward Broad River.

Any information that will enable me to recover her, will be liberally rewarded.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Chester C. H., May 19 20-tf

Fresh Burning Fluid

AND FLUID LAMPS.

JUST received a handsome assortment of Fluid Lamps. ALSO:—The best quality of Burning Fluid which we will hereafter be regularly supplied with.

DAVEGA & BENNETT.

Feb. 23 8 tf

Plow Moulds and Iron.

HENRY & GILL.

Nails and Brads.

HENRY & GILL.

Ploughs, a lot of the best construction, for sale by

J. & T. M. GRAHAM.

Jan. 5 1 tf

75 Bags and 80 Barrels

SUPER Country Flour, for sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

March 2 9 tf

Camphine!

A QUANTITY of best quality of Camphine, just received and for sale by

HEYMAN & SHANNON.

April 13 tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

FOR sale by

DAVEGA & BENNETT.

Feb. 23 8 tf

2000 lbs. Pure White Lead,

Just received.

HENRY & GILL.

Linseed and Train Oils.

HENRY & GILL.

50 Barrels Pink Eye Potatoes.

ALSO: A fresh supply of Landreth's Garden Seeds, fresh and genuine. Just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Feb. 23 8 tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Work Horse. Apply to

JAS. PAGAN & CO.

Fine Florida Syrup.

JUST received and for sale by

JAS. PAGAN & CO.

Business Cards.

Z. P. HERNDON. GILES J. PATTERSON

HERNDON & PATTERSON,

Attorneys at Law,

CHESTER C. H., S. C.,

WILL attend to all cases entrusted to their care, in the Districts composing the Northern Circuit.

Office in the Court House in the office of the Ordinary.

Jan. 19 4 tf

DAVEGA & BENNETT,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, MEDICINES, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, BONNETS, CROCKERY,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Jan. 26 4 tf

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

Dr. J. T. WALKER

WOULD inform the citizens of Chester and surrounding Districts that he will be found at McAfee's Hotel, on every Monday, and all public days; where he may be consulted on his profession.

N. B. He finds it impracticable to ride through the country; and operations can be better performed at his rooms.

N. B.—He would earnestly ask of all persons indebted to him that they would oblige him, by a settlement of their dues, as his necessities absolutely require him to make collections.

July 16 29-tf

DR. J. S. PRIDE,

HAVING permanently located in the Town of Chester, tenders his Professional services to its citizens and the vicinity.

OFFICE at McAFEE'S HOTEL.

May 23 25 tf

E. ELLIOTT,

SKY LIGHT

DAGUERREIAN ROOMS.

Miniatures put in neat Cases, Frames, Breast pins, Rings & Lockets, at prices to suit all classes.

ROOMS ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite "Kennedy's Tin Factory."

April 16 16-4

FRASER & THOMSON,

FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ADGER'S NORTH WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

FRED'K E. FRASER, PAUL S. THOMSON.

Sept. 15 36 tf

RICE DULIN,

FACTOR & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

CENTRAL WHARF,

Charleston, S. C.

Nov. 10 45 1y

Thomas Alexander,

FACTOR & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

South Atlantic Wharf,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

N.B.—All country produce sold at the highest market price.

Nov. 17 46 1y

NOTICE.—All persons who are indebted to the late firm of Wylie & Motley, are earnestly requested to make settlement without further delay. Dr. Motley has been removed for some years, and the business still continues unclosed. Longer indulgence cannot be reasonably asked.

Also, those indebted to the undersigned, on his individual account are likewise notified his books must be closed either by Cash or Note.

A. P. WYLIE.

Dec. 29 52 tf

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the firm of McDonald & Pinchback, will find the Books and Notes of that concern with D. Pinchback, at his new Dry Goods Store, where they are earnestly requested to call and settle as early as possible. Those having open accounts will confer a favor by closing them, *if it is only by note*, but cash would be preferred as we wish to have all of our accounts closed up by the first of October.

McDONALD & PINCHBACK.

June 23 25-tf

Notice.

I HAVE sold my Dry Store to Dr. A. P. Wylie, and am desirous of closing up my business as soon as possible; therefore, all who are indebted on my Books, will please call and settle them, either by Cash or Note. My Books and Notes are in the hands of W. A. Walker, Esq., who is authorized to receipt for me. Also, the Books of Reedy & Ruff, are in his hands for settlement.

J. A. REEDY.

May 5 18 tf

Court House for Sale.

WILL be sold at public outcry on Monday the 6th of June next, the Old Court House building in the Town of Chester. Possession given as soon as the New Court House is completed. The purchaser to remove the building and materials from the public square by the 1st of October next.

The building will be sold on a credit until the 1st of January, 1854.

By order of Com'rs. of Public Buildings.

S. McALILEY, Sec'y.

May 5 18 tf

Rags! Rags!!

THE subscriber will receive in exchange for goods all Linen, Tow and Cotton Rags, at 2 cents per pound, at their Grocery Store near the Depot. Also: GOOD DRY HIDES.

J. & T. M. GRAHAM.

April 28 17 tf

NOTICE.—The Notes and Accounts of William Thompson, Shoemaker, are left with me for collection. Persons knowing themselves indebted, will make payment without delay.

W. A. WALKER.

Feb. 2 5 tf

Dry Hides and Wool.

WE will barter, at 10 cts. per lb. for 100 good Dry Hides. ALSO:—for WOOL at the highest market rates.

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Sept. 22 37-tf

Flour.

3,000 pounds Flour in 50 and 90 pound Bags.

CHISHOLME & CARROLL.

Corn Shellers, the latest and most approved pattern, for sale by

J. & T. M. GRAHAM.

Jan. 5 1 tf

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

Farmer's Department.

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

In early stages of the crop, the soil can hardly be tilled too much. The first object should be to keep the ground light and the crop clean.

The corn being fairly up, do not wait long for it to become large enough to work, get among it with the plow or cultivator and hoe, and it will soon reach the mark. Delay in this operation is like the boy who had his head combed but once a month, and "wondered how any body could submit daily to the torment of such an operation." He did not reflect what the daily operation which he dreaded saved all the pain. So, to some extent, is the business of plowing and hoeing young corn. Get into it early, and on soils which have a tendency to become too compact, plow close and deep with the bull-tongue plow or cultivator, penetrating the ground to a considerable depth. Then hoe and thin nicely—be careful that you leave no weeds or grass. It is the class of soils which bake under the action of the sun, that suffer most from drought, and the crop can in no way be so well protected against injury from this cause as by frequent stirring and loosening of the soil, by which the tendency to become too solid is counteracted. While the crop is small, it may be run very close to the stalks without injury, but as the size of the plant increases, and the roots extend, the implement must not run so near. Early and quick work induces a rapid and vigorous growth, which is all important. The after cultivation should be done with the cultivator and harrow or shovel plow, not too deep. The turning plow or twister should be discarded from all cultivation.

For light soils, the cultivator, harrow and hoe are the only implements necessary in the cultivation. The last plowing and hoeing should be completed before the tassels generally appear. Yours Committee is of opinion that there is a great deal of useless labor spent in tilling our corn—indeed, in dry seasons it is worse than useless, as the corn suffers by it. The cattle hauled rocks and stones about that assist its growth, and [illegible] the injury [illegible] stalks are two in height. [illegible] there has been observed as a heavy storm and thundergust, corn that is lodged will be broken down more than that which is not lodged.

[illegible] manures and their application [illegible] Committee would [illegible] and composts, litter and [illegible] of every description, ashes, lime, clover, &c., all of which should be spread [illegible] (to the hills,) then [illegible] thoroughly in [illegible] The soil intended for corn [illegible] all experience proves that [illegible] are unfit for the culture of this grain. The land should be [illegible] rich and thoroughly broken [illegible] early planting. Corn will bear [illegible] manuring than any other cultivated crop, and the soil should be deep to permit the roots to descend beyond all danger of drought.

[illegible] deep and rapid, keep free of weeds and grass, and the whole surface smooth and level, except on moist or wet soils, [illegible] the real garden culture; and our word for it, your corn crops will be more than [illegible]. Instead of the ruinous system of [illegible] and skinning our poor [illegible] other States, (as has, to a great extent, been the case the past seasons,) cash and all [illegible] be corn-sellers, with plenty of fat hogs and horses. A word to the farmers: there is no question that there is not [illegible] of farmers, a more inquisitive spirit in regard to the nature of the objects with which they are so intimately connected, and from which they expect to derive not only their subsistence, but their hope of gain. The leading object of agriculture is to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the productions of the soil, and to do it with the least expenditure. In order to accomplish this, we must resort to experiments, and here again opens a wide and extensive field. In consequence of the great variety of soils, experiments in different States, though naturally of the same nature, will not produce like results. The leading principles of agriculture are ever the same; animal and vegetable matter, after decomposition, furnishes food for plants, while heat, air, and moisture aid in nutrition. There is nothing, that does more towards improving the minds of farmers, than the circulation of a well conducted agricultural paper. It is a means, when contributed to by able and practical farmers, by which every man may derive new and useful information.

HOUSE BREAKING FOR HARNESS.—Before a horse is attached to any vehicle, the harness should be allowed to remain on him in the stable several hours during two or three consecutive days; he should be let out so that he may become thoroughly accustomed to the buckings, and a cord six or seven feet in length should be fastened to each trace. While this is quietly fed about, one man performing that duty, while another follows holding the aforesaid cords, which, as the animal moves forward, are to be strained, so that he feels a slight pressure of the collar on his shoulders. The intention of this treatment must be obvious; if the horse is alarmed by the object of the collar, the man holding the cords which are affixed to the object can instantly relax them; and again, when the brute his pupil is reconciled, he may renew a suddenly strain, and, finally, as much resistance as he has the power to create. By this means the most timid horses will gain confidence, and, by perseverance, the most refractory may by overcome. A horse, when first encumbered with harness, if immediately attached to a vehicle, is astonished, when required to move, at finding a pressure on his shoulders which he has never previously experienced. He discovers another novel apparatus of confinement, he is, in fact, trammelled and endeavors to escape; probably he plunges, kicks, or rears, and becomes difficult to manage; but by the simple process just recommended, all that is obviated.—*Hints on Training.*

Humorous Reading.

THAT HORSE TRADE.

Of all the numerous dealers in horse flesh that parade these parts, Bill Knight is the prince, "the noblest Roman of them all." And although Bill would ever protest that he was "honest," and traded "honor bright," yet owing to his great wit and waggery, Bill was a dangerous man in the profession, and was continually "doing the natives."

He had just arrived in town one morning with half a dozen horses hitched on behind his waggon—who had undergone the usual process of tooth-filing, peppering, &c., when a verdant Jammy Green sort of a fellow came along who wanted to buy.

"Yes-sir-ee! what kind of an animal do you want? Got a new lot 'er right ones, all the way from York, across the Sound; can do yer up smart" said Bill, all the while throwing the "silk" around the ears of the "haltered frames."

"I want a gentle horse that will stand any where without tying, is not skittish, and more than all the rest, a horse that will hold out well, and be good for a long journey."

"Good, just the ticket, a sure thing, could not make a horse to suit you better—come out here, Betsy, my jewel, sorry to part with you," ejaculated Bill, as he brought forth a beast that was exactly the reverse of what the green one wanted, but which Bill convinced him was possessed of all the requisite virtues to the fullest extent, and was just what the man wanted.

"Warrant her for a month; any time she ain't just what I say she is, bring her back at a premium."

"Is she kind?" said the customer.

"Yes, a horse is sound, she's always kind in course," said Bill—then throwing a wink to me, aside—"yes he's asleep, I means."

The price was agreed upon, and the purchaser took his horse and travelled, while Bill chuckled over the trade.

The next morning, when Bill came to market, the first objects that were manifested to his full blown optics, were the sold Betsy and the done owner, who greeted him with curses both loud and deep, for so awfully "taking him in on the trade."

"What's the row," said Bill, "don't foam now, what the critter all I said she was?"

"Didn't I say she'd stand any where without tying, and won't she?" said Bill, triumphantly.

"Why, so'e's, drawled out the victim, "she'd stand anywhere, but the deuce of it is to start her again."

"Well, is she skittish?"

"Why, no," said the modern Jemmy, running his hand under his "hat;" "but she ain't kind nor sound."

"Didn't say she was—said a horse was kind when sound, but didn't say Betsy was sound—merely mentioned that she came all the way from York, across the Sound—that's all the word of that sound that I uttered," said Bill, with the triumphant air of sound reasoning.

"I believe you're bound to 'crawl off,' and bleed me, on the trade, but you're late,' 'you can't come it,' for I got you on the last clause. You said she would hold out well, and be good for a long journey."

"Well said Bill", striking an important attitude, and brandishing the "brand;" "there's no mistake on them claws, for I was four hours driving her five miles, and if that ain't holding out well, and good for a long journey, I don't know what'n thunder you expect of the critter."

The green one "recognized the cheese," and treated the crowd, after which he offered to ride Bill home with the disputed Betsy, but as Bill was in something of a hurry, he concluded to take it on foot!

SNUFF TAKING.

Professor Miller adverting, at a meeting at Edinburg, recently, to the strength which a bad habit sometimes acquires, narrated the forlowing story, for which the learned Professor must alone be considered responsible. A respectable clergyman had long failed in an attempt to give up snuff-taking, and at last he preached a sermon against it, but was miserable all the week after. When Sunday came round, he found he was getting on very languidly, and to make the thing worse, an honest man of an elder who was sitting immediately under the eye of the minister, took out his "mull," tapped it on the lid, and with the usual gravity took a comfortable "sneeshin." The minister could stand this no longer—he stopped abruptly in his sermon, and said, "John, for shame upon you, sir; how dare you do that?" The elder looked up in amazement. The preacher continued, "Don't you remember what I said to you last Sabbath!" but the elder could not yet fathom what he had done to to cause offence. The minister's passion for snuff had in the interim grown to such an intensity that it was a case of life or death—he could restrain it no longer, and so addressing the elder, he said, "I will not pollute my lips by mentioning what you did, but I will show you what it was; hand me that box." Having the box, he gave it a certain number of taps on the lid, and went through the other forms of snuff-taking in imitation of what he observed the elder do, saying, as he went on, "That is what you did, sir—and what is more, you (taking a pinch) *did that, too.*"

A YANKEE SHOEMAKER.

'You hain't no occasion for a jer nor not in, I spose,' said a jolly son of St. Crispin the land of wooden nutmegs, as he entered a shoe establishment with his kit nicely done up in his apron.

'Wonder if I hain't,' was the reply of the boss. 'Why I should like a dozen if I could get 'em; but what kind of a shoe can you make?'

'O, as the matter o' that,' said the snob, 'I reckon how I can make a decent sort of a craft.'

'Spread your kit, then,' said the boss: 'I'll give you a pair to try, and if your work suits me I can give you a steady seat of work.'

Crispin was soon hammering and whistling away as happy as Reclam at high water, and the boss was called away on some business which detained him two or three hours—meanwhile the tramping jer had produced a thing which bore some faint resemblance to a shoe, and feeling somewhat ashamed of it hid it in a pile of leather chips that lay on the floor, and proceeded to make another which he had barely time to finish when his employer entered and began to examine it.

'Look here, mister,' said he. 'I guess you need'nt make the mate to this; it is the greatest botch that ever was made in my shop, that's a fact.'

'P'raps you'd like to bet a trifle on that,' said the snob.

'Bet,' responded the boss, 'why I'll bet a ten dollar bill against a hand of tobacco, that there was never a shoe made in this shop half so bad as this.'

'Done,' said Crispin, at the same time casting a sly wink at his shopmates, 'but stop, let me see if I've got so much of the weed with me. Oh, yes, here's a whole hand of Cavendish,' and laying it on the cutting board, he ventured to suggest the propriety of having the suet skin laid along side of it, which was no sooner done than he proceeded to draw from its hiding place the other shoe.

'Here boss,' said he, 'you must decide the bet; say which of the two shoes is the worst.

'Wel, I guess I'm fairly sucked in this time,' replied the boss, pushing the Cavendish and shinplaster towards the rightful owner, and throwing a ninepence to the youngest apprentice. The boy needed no farther instruction as to his duty, but was off in the twinkle of a bed-post, and soon returned with a quart of black-strap. After all hands had sufficiently regaled themselves the shrewd Yankee put his sticks together, and bidding the boss a hearty good-bye, started again on a tramp, very well satisfied with the foreman's work.

PAT AND THE ALPHABET.—The following rich scene recently occurred in one of our private schools:

'Ah, Pat,' exclaimed the school mistress to a very thick headed urchin, into whose muddy brain she was attempting to beat the alphabet, "I'm afraid you'll not learn anything. Now what's that letter, eh?"

'Sure, I don't known ma'am, replied Pat.'

'I thought you'd recollect that.'

'Why, ma-am?'

'Because it has got a dot over the top of it.'

'Och, ma'am, but sure I thought it was a flyspeck.'

'Well, now remember—it is I.'

'You, ma'am?'

'No, no—not U, but I.'

'Not I, but you ma'am; how's that?'

'Not U, but I, blockhead!'

'Oh, yis, now I'll have it, ma'am. You mean to say that not I, but you are a blockhead.'

'Fool!' exclaimed the pedagoguess, almost bursting with rage.

COMPLETELY SOAKED.—Jones says he went home one night with an extensive "brick in his hat," and not being desirous of calling down the wrath of Mrs. Jones, concluded, after some reflection, to get into bed without waking her. He succeeded as he thought, pretty well in so doing; but after laying some time, he imagined that Mrs. J. might smell his breath, and so concluded to turn over.—"I had but fairly got over," said he, "when my wife sung out—"Jones, you stupid old fool, you need'nt have turned over *you're drunk all the way throegh.*"

WHISTLING.—Speaking of bores, we can scarcely imagine one capable of inflicting more twisting misery than any intolerable whistler. A dulcet pop fife, we can stand, when all the nation is "armed and equipped, &c., on trainin' days, and the drum with its flang flang, serves to drown its screams; but to listen to a poor air, badly murdered by a poorer pucker, we prefer death in some easier if not quicker way. We always think of the French stage driver, who being annoyed by such a bore, suddenly turned upon him with, "my frien,' eat for you all the time vissle! *You loss your dog, eh?*" The whistle was plugged!

"My dear, what shall we name bub!" "Why, husband, I've settled on the name of Peter." "Oh, don't," replied he; "I never liked Peter, for he denied his Master." "Well, then," replied the wife, "what name do you like?" "I should like the name of Joseph," Said his better half; "I can't bear Joseph, for he denied his mistress."

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately occupied by David Pinchback, and is now offering his goods for sale, for Cash, or to approved customers on time. It would be vain in him to say like some, that his Goods will be sold lower than his neighbors, and it would be troublesome to enumerate all he has for sale; but he would say this without doing injustice to any one, that his experience is as great as any merchant in the place in the selection of Goods, both as to style and durability,—and he stands pledged to trade fairly with all who may feel disposed to try him, and hopes he will be able to please all.

WM. M. McDONALD.

Feb. 2 5 tf

New Book Bindery AND STATIONER'S HALL.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE subscriber has just opened his BOOK BINDERY and STATIONER'S HALL, at the old stand of P. M. Johnson, Richardson-st. where every article of Stationary may be found at prices *lower than the lowest, of superior quality.*

He solicits the attention of his country friends and dealers generally, to his stock of Paper, consisting of Printing Paper of all description, Blank Paper of Imperial, Sup. Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, and Cap sizes, and Superior Letter Paper of best Brands, which will be sold at a great reduction, together with a large as sortment of Full and Half Bound Account Books, such as Records, Journals, Day Books, Ledgers

Having also increased facilities for Binding, he will execute promptly orders for Blank Books, Ruled and Bound in any style. Printed Books bound in every variety of style.

All who desire to deal at low figures *for Cash*, would do well to give him a call, and those ordering paper for points above Columbia, will save much delay by sending him their orders.

THOS. J. LAMOTTE.

March 23, 1853. 12 6m

REMOVAL.

THOMAS S. MILLS, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the stand formerly occupied as a Grocery Store by D. Pinchback, where he will keep on hand

A Large Stock of Groceries

—AND—

FAMILY PROVISIONS,

and will bid the highest prices for Cotton and other produce brought to this market.

April 13 14 tf

Lands for Sale.

I HAVE a tract of Land containing about SEVENTEEN HUNDRED ACRES, which I wish to sell. It is situated in York District, on both sides of the Saluda Road, and near to the Charlotte Rail Road; one portion of it being within one-half mile of Rock Hill Depot. It is mostly unimproved—not more than eighty acres being cleared; and is well adapted to the cultivation of grain. From its location and other advantages, it is believed to be a desirable place. The land will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers and on accommodating terms.

W. P. THOMASSON.

April 6 14 3m

TAILORING

—AND—

Ready Made Clothing.

CARROLL & FARLEY,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Spring and Summer Clothing,

OF all kinds suitable for Men's and Boy's Wear; which they offer low, to make room for more. Their stock consists in part of all descriptions of Coats, Pants, Vests Cloaks, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Collars, Undershirts, Socks, and many other things too tedious to enumerate.

They also have on hand a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, together with every description of Trimmings. In a word we feel fully prepared to give satisfaction to those of our friends who may favor us with their patronage.

All kinds of work done in the old way, on short notice.

Apr. 21 16

[COMMUNICATED.

The Planters' & Mechanics' Hotel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having recently had occasion to lodge in your town, our lot has been cast with our friend of the Planters' and Mechanics' Hotel, and we cannot omit expressing publicly our gratification at the manner in which his house is managed, and the effort he used to promote the comfort of those who call on him. We have always found his table bountifully supplied with the best fare to be found in the market, and prepared in such a manner as would delight the palate of the most fastidious. His rooms are always in good order, and well furnished. His servants are dutiful and attentive; and to crown all, the host himself is ever present to anticipate your slightest want and to render your condition as pleasant as possible. We have no where found so good accommodations; and to those who, like ourselves, are plain farmers, the *Planters' & Mechanics'* is the house to be preferred. In attention to horses, a matter which we farmers look to, our friend LETSON sees that nothing is wanting. He knows how to have them cared for, and sees that it is done.

To those of our friends who may have to lodge in Chester, we would recommend a trial of the hospitality of this House; for we believe that a better House is not to be found in the country. We make this communication unsolicited, and solely with the view to inform our friends where good quarters are to be had.

C. & S.

March 16, 11 tf

5000 lbs. Swedish Iron.

10,000 lbs. Iron, from the King's Mountain Iron Works. Just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Feb. 23 8 tf

Brawley & Alexander

ARE prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton, consigned through them to any responsible house in Charleston.

N. B. Exchange bought and sold on Charleston, Baltimore, New York, Mobile or New Orleans.

Bacon! Bacon!!

10,000 lbs. Prime NEW BACON for sale by

JAS. PAGAN & CO.

Read and Remember!

THAT all persons indebted to the undersigned will, after the 1st February, '53 find their Notes and accounts with W. A. Walker, Esq., for collection, *without exception or favor.*

W. M. McDONALD.

Nov 24 47tf

NEW SPRING SUPPLIES.

T. J. DUNOVANT & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their

NEW AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS,

which they are now receiving. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine their assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

CONSISTING OF

New Styles of Satin Striped Barege; Grenadine; Cambric Muslins; a large stock of Organdie Muslins; French Jaconet Muslins, a select assortment of rich Brocade and Cameleon Silks; and a beautiful style of Sewing-Silk

SHAWLS, white & colored;

Ladies' Lace, Chip and Straw BONNETS,

And Misses Bloomers;

Together, with every other article of Ladies' Dress Goods.

They have also the newest styles of Gentlemen's Wear, with a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The latest styles of HATS; BOOTS & SHOES.

They are also receiving a large supply of Domestic Goods; Cutlery, Hardware; Groceries, &c., and are able to supply their customers on the most reasonable terms.

T. J. DUNOVANT. C. K. WILLIAMS. WILLIAMS DUNOVANT.

March 16 11 tf

New Spring & Summer Goods!

HEYMAN & SHANNON,

WOULD invite the public attention to their supplies of Spring and Summer Goods, which they are now daily receiving. These supplies have been purchased in New York *for Cash*, and they are enabled to offer them to their friends at *Charleston prices.* Among their stock may be found every article of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Muslins, Organdie, Jaconet and Cambric; Brocade, Cameleon and Fancy Silks; Satin-striped Bareges, of beautiful styles; Grenadines; and a variety of other new articles, rich and rare. They have also a beautiful style of

FRENCH BONNETS,

with suitable Trimmings.

Gentlemen can also be furnished with every article pertaining to their wear. They have a neat article of

DRES HATS,

Silk and Beaver; also, Campeachy and West India Hats, new and beautiful styles. Their supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

is very heavy, embracing articles of Gentlemen's, Boys and Children's Clothing, of fashionable styles and various qualities.

In the article of Philadelphia city-made

Boots and Shoes,

they have a large supply, with a stock of Miles' best manufacture of Dress Boots. Also; Ladies' White Slippers; Ladies' Gaiters, a neat article; and all sizes of Children's Shoes:

ALSO;

Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Carpenters Tools; Trace Chains; Wooden Ware, Children's Carryalls.

Domestic Goods.

and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

As they are determined to sell at the lowest scale of prices, they respectfully invite the attention of purchasers.

HEYMAN & SHANNON.

March 23 12 tf

Money Wanted.

THE accounts of all those indebted to James Pagan & Co., are now made out and ready for settlement, and they would be glad to receive the cash for them. Those who come and pay off, will save us the necessity of sending their accounts to them, as the money must come.

Our terms are short profits and cash the bill.

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

March 30 13 tf

A New Supply of *Fine Jewelry.*

THE subscriber has just received direct from the North, a fine and extensive stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.

Persons who may wish to purchase articles in his line, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can satisfy the most fastidious, both as regards price, quality and durability.

He places his articles at the smallest profit, and must therefore exact the Cash when sold.

REPAIRING done, neatly and cheaply.

All work warranted for twelve months; and if failing to answer the purpose, will be taken back and ample satisfaction given.

H. FABIAN.

March 9 10 tf

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

THE subscriber being fully authorized to close up the business of the late firm of McDonald & Pinchback, takes this method of informing those indebted, that he is determined to close that business up by next fall, and those that observe this notice will perhaps save costs.

D. PINCHBACK.

Jan. 5 1 tf

Farmers Look to Your Interests!!

THE Gardner and Complete Florist; New American Gardner, by Fessenden; Smith's Productive Farming; Popular Vegetable Physiology; Treatise on the Vine; Silk Growers Guide; Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees; Stock Raisers Manuel; Cobbett's Cottage Economy; Youatt on the Horse, Hinds' Farrier; Mason's Farrier and Stud Book, with many other valuable and useful works. Just received and for sale by

JNO. McKEE.

Dec. 1 48-tf

WHEAT AND CORN MILL.

THE undersigned has attached to his Mills at this place the most approved machinery for the manufacture of FLOUR, and is prepared to furnish an article of as good quality as can be had in this market.

He will grind Wheat regularly on every Thursday, and Corn as heretofore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

N. R. EAVES.

Feb. 4, 1852. 5

Corn! Corn!!

THE undersigned has, at the place formerly occupied by Col. Randell, about ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF CORN, which he offers for sale. He may be found at Chester, or if absent, persons desirous of purchasing will call on James Pagan.

SAML. RANDELL.

March 16 11 2m

37 Cents a Bushel!

200 BUSHELS choice Irish Potatoes, at the above price, for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Superfine Flour.

SEND and get your flour while it is low. It may be found at the store of

JAS. PAGAN & CO.

HOWERTON'S HOTEL.

CHESTER, S. C.

THE undersigned having leased the House formerly and favorably known as the "Kennedy House," wishes to inform the citizens of Chester, and travelling public generally, that he intends keeping

One of the best Houses,

in the up country, and earnestly solicits their patronage, guaranteeing that nothing shall be wanting, and no one shall leave dissatisfied. Gentlemen attending Courts are particularly invited to this House, as its close proximity to the Court House renders it quite convenient.

THE TABLES will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

The Bar and Oyster Saloon,

attached to the House, is kept in the most modern style by experienced men.

THE STABLES are large and commodious, and always well supplied with the best of Hay and Grain. The best of Hostlers always in attendance.

JNO. T. HOWERTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 8 49-tf

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

BROWNING & LEMAN, formerly of and successors to C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co. would respectfully call the attention of their Customers and others visiting Charleston, to their assortment of DRY GOODS now opening, which will be found more complete than has ever before been offered in that City.

All articles in their line have been manufactured expressly to order, imported Direct, and will be warranted to prove as represented.

The ONE PRICE SYSTEM will be rigidly adhered to and purchasers may depend upon every article being priced as low as they can be procured in any City in the United States.

Particular attention is requested to their departments of

Silk and Fancy Dress Goods.

Embroideries, Carpeting, Blankets and Plantation Woollens.

—ALSO:—

Sheetings and Shirting Linens, Table Damasks, Diapers, Towellings, Napkins, Doylies, &c., together with every variety of

Long Cloths, Cotton Sheetings and Hosiery of all kinds.

Terms CASH or City acceptance.

BROWNING & LEMAN,

209 and 211 King Street, corner of Market, Charleston, S. C.

Sept. 29 38 1y

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN EQUITY.

Charles B. Smith vs. Moses Cowley, *et al.* } *Petition to attach funds.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Moses Cowley, defendant in the above stated case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, on motion of Dawkins and Melton, Solicitors for Petitioner, Ordered, That the said defendant do plead, answer or demur to the matters set forth in the Petition in this case, within three months from the publication of this notice, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.

March 30 13 3m

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN EQUITY.

John S. Wilson, Adm'r. vs. Mary Gaston, *et al.* } *Bill to Marshal Assets.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that David Pressley and Sarah his wife, William Stormont and Jane his wife, and Isabella Peden, Jr., Defendants in the above case, are absent from and beyond the limits of the State, on motion of McAliley & McLure, Plaintiffs Solicitors, it is ordered, that the above named Defendants do appear within three months from the publication of this notice, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.

March 30 13 3m

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN EQUITY.

Frederick Drewry, *et al.* vs. Charles Drewry, *et al.* } *Bill for Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that Henderson Drewry, Thomas Drewry, John Hamilton Drewry, Lewis Drewry, and two children of Gideon Drewry, dec'd., Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore on motion of McAliley & McLure, Comp. Sol., ordered that the said defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur, to the bill of complaint, within three months from the publication of this notice, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.

March 30 13 3m

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE

IN YORK DISTRICT.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation, situated on Fishing Creek, bounded by lands of Eli Moore, J Smith, Wm. Erwin and others. There are 283 acres in the Tract, 100 of which is cleared and under good fence. There is on the place a comfortable Dwelling House and all necessary out buildings, with good spring water. It is about 3 miles from the Charlotte Rail Road, and about the same distance from the King's Mountain. Persons wishing to purchase, can receive all necessary information from the subscriber, living on Lincoln road to Chester, near Joel Joiners or by letter addressed to him, at Yorkville, S. C.

JOSEPH C. JOHNSTON.

Nov. 17 46 tf

LIVERY STABLE NOTICE.

THE Livery Stables formerly kept by Sledge & Pagan, and lately by Foster & Pagan, will hereafter be known as

Foster's Livery and Sale Stables.

Orders for Horses, Buggies and Carriages, Draying, Omnibus to Depot, or any other business in the Livery Line, will receive prompt attention by applying to

GEO. G. FOSTER, *Proprietor.*

DROVERS can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

G. G. P. can always be found at the Howerton Hotel or at the Stable.

March 9 10 tf

Valuable River Lands for Sale.

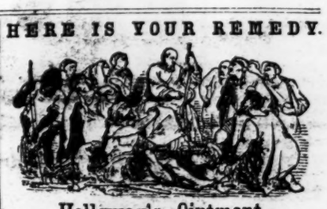
THE subscriber offers at private sale his tract of River Lands, situated in York District, on Catawba River, 4 miles below the bridge of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road. The Tract contains 984 acres, about 200 of which are river and creek bottoms, and about 600 woodland, well timbered. The place is well improved with two story frame dwelling, good out-buildings, Gin House, &c.

The plantation is a very desirable one, and the subscriber would be pleased that any one wishing to purchase would call and examine it.

DAVID J. RICE.

Oct. 8 41 tf

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.



Holloway's Ointment.

A most miraculous cure of Bad Legs, after 43 years' suffering.

Extract of a letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70 St. Mary's street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR: At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

Signed, WILLIAM GALPIN.

A person 70 years of age, cured of a bad leg, of thirty years' standing.

Copy of a letter from Mr. William Abbs, builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR: I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated; yet in opposition to their opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

Signed, WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr W. P. England, Chemist, 13 Market street, Huddersfield.

A Dreadful Bad Breast cured in one month.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR: My wife had suffered from Bad Breast for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before been cured in a similar wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

Signed, FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used constantly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Coco-bay, Chigoe foot, Chil blains, Chapp'd Hands, Corns, Coco Nuts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Pots of 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. & D. SANDS, New York, and P. M. COHEN, Charleston.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

For sale by J. A. REEDY,

April 6 Chester, S. C

Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract —OF— Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla

IS now put up in the largest sized bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best Sarsaparilla made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are to be possession of the Proprietor. Remember, this is the only TRUE and ORIGINAL article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

Will Cure, Without Fail,

Scrofula or Kings Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Disappearing from the face of Mercury, Pain in the side and Shoulders, General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

The Best Female Medicine Known.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complaints will admit this to be the mournful truth. Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the BLOOD, and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by the constructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

ROTHROCK, Granger County, Texas, April 27, 1852.

J. D. PARK Esq., Cincinnati, O.—Dear Sir:—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefited by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer, which, I think, found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the mean time she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cooke, one of our Physicians, who had seen the medicine used with happy effect, I obtained of your Agents here, "Messrs. Rice & McFarland," one bottle of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," she as my wife found relief from that bottle, I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit, for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are cured, snug and well.

Accept my respects. Respectfully,

MICHAEL GOLDMAN.

Extract of a Letter from an extensive Merchant in Plainfield, Livingston county, Michigan.

PLAINFIELD, Mich., April 8, 1852.

Mr. John D. Park—Dear Sir:—Dr Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is performing some astonishing cures in this place. A Mr. S. B Strickland has just informed me that one of his children has been entirely cured of a very severe case of Scrofula by the use of only one bottle. She had tried almost every thing that the Doctors had prescribed, but all to no avail, as the child continued getting worse. The sores are now all healed up and the child apparently well, which is justly ascribed to the use of the Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

Yours, truly, R. A. BEAL.

Females, Read the Following.

NEWARK, N. J. Jan 28

Mr. Bennett:—We take pleasure in stating that your Yellow Dock Sarsaparilla gives great satisfaction in every case.

A very respectable gentleman informed us that his daughter was troubled with difficult menstruation, and other irregularities for which he had her regular menses arrest discharge for a long time, and by the use of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, was radically cured. She used Townsend's and others without receiving the slightest benefit. He had one daughter to die from the same cause.

J. P. PHIPP & CO.

☞ Price $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5.

SCOVIL & MEAD,

No. 111 Chartres street, New Orleans,

General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by A. P. Wilie, Druggist, Chester, S. C.

" Keeper & McAdoo, Lancaster.

" Harper & Wilhelm, Yorkville.

And by one Agent in every town in the South.

May 12 18